The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

What is Thought of Secretary Cobb's Communication—The Forthcoming Presidential Scolding—A new Tariff Compromise—Naval Movements on the Pacific—The new Treaty with the Navajos.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 4.

The Mexican mail, which arrived here to-day, brings nothing of novel interest. According to the dispatches the Liberals are firm in maintaining their organization. It is thought that the next steamer will in all probability bring intelligence upon which the Government of the United States will base its decision as to the recognition of the Juarez Government.

The letter of Secretary COBB, transmitted yesterday, will not in erfere with the President's contemplated Special Message, which, however, will not appear for several days. It will treat of the shortcomings of Congress in general legislation, as well as in regard to the Tariff.

The letter of the Secretary of the Treasury is regarded as satisfactory by the Committee of Ways and Means, and as sustaining the action proposed by its Chairman. Mr. COBB's frequent allusions to the necessity of retrenchment, are considered by some of his party as a feint to draw attention from his admission that an elevation of the tariff is necessary. The cant of "retrenchment" may answer for Buncombe, but it will not fill an exhausted treasury. Should the Caucus to-morrow night differ with the Secretary, then the President will see what a message can do.

Leading Democrats stumble sadly at Mr. BUCHANAN's unhappy reference in the annual Message to specific duties. They regard this as the source of all their embarrassments. A prominent southern man, who believes any elevation of the tariff impolitic, will, by way of compromise, recommend the passage of an act suspending the present Tariff for two years, reviving that of 1846 in the interval. The act need not exceed a half dozen lines in length, and yet it will settle all difficulties.

The United States sloop-of-war *Decatur*, Commander THATCHER, is to be ordered from the coast of Central America to San Francisco, in order to relieve the officers there, who are to return to Panama in the store-ship *Warren*. The *Warren*, this service executed, will be converted into a Government coal hulk.

The Treaty recently concluded with the Navajos was received at the Indian Bureau to-day. It defines the eastern boundary of their country; but allows them no money or other gratuity or annuity. They are to return all property stolen from the Whites, or from friendly Indians; and to deliver up the murderer of the negro boy whenever he shall come in. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

The House Select Committee to investigate the alleged abuses in connection with the Navy Department, have examined eighty or ninety witnesses, at the rate of ten a day, and expect to complete their labors towards the end of next week.

The House Committee on Military Affairs have referred the Oregon and Washington war debt claims to the Auditor of the Treasury, to compute them on the same basis that the Government paid for supplies for the Regulars during the Indian hostilities in 1855 and 1856, and to report the amounts to the next Congress. The expenses on the part of Oregen have been stated at about four and a half millions, or $11 21 for each day's military service rendered by Oregon. The gross amount of claims, as reported by the same Commissioner, is nearly a million and a half.

PHILIP T. COLBY has been appointed United States Marshal for Kansas.

WILSON MCCANDLESS has been nominated by the President for the vacant Judgeship in Pennsylvania; and Judge SAMUEL W. BLACK, of Nebraska, for Governor of that Territory. The report that the nominations have been confirmed is erroneous.

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The Committee on Ways and Means did nothing at the meeting on the subject of the Tariff. Its further action concerning it will be deferred until after the meeting of Saturday night's caucus.

The Senate's Committee on Territories have expressed themselves adverse to organizing a Territorial Government for Colona or the Pike's Peak country.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE CALIFORNIA MAIL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1859.

Congress must provide, during its present session, for the continuance of the Ocean Mail Service between the Atlantic States and California and Oregon, as the existing contracts expire in October next. Two bills for this purpose are already pending—one introduced by Senator GWIN, and the other reported from the House Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads. The latter, as the project of a Standing Committee, most probably embodies the propositions upon which the measure will be discussed. It provides for a weekly mail from New-York, *viâ* Panama, to San Francisco, and Astoria, in Oregon, and weekly service from New-Orleans, *viâ* Tehuantepec, to Acapulco,—the contractors *viâ* the Panama route being obligated to carry the mails between Acapulco and San Francisco. One half the service *viâ* Panama may be transferred to the Nicaragua route when that is open. The compensation to be allowed is restricted to $1 10 per mile for each trip.

The Committee have acted wisely in providing for service by three routes. It would certainly have been wretched policy to discontinue service over the well-tried and proven Panama route, and to rely exclusively upon Tehuantepec, as has sometimes been proposed, thus compelling travelers from the North and East to go by railroad to the Crescent City in order to reach the steamer for California. The prevalence of the yellow fever, too, at New-Orleans, during the Summer, would make the route *viâ* that city utterly impracticable during four months of the year. The price proposed to be paid by the Committee is only one-half that now paid for the California mail service. This is wise economy, if it will secure thoroughly efficient and regular service. But will it do so? If not, then adequate provision should by all means be made for the securement of the required efficiency. Government should pay a fair equivalent for this highly important domestic mail service, constituting as it does the only material link binding our distant ocean frontiers together, and the only reliable means of communication practicable at all times and for all purposes.

The system of contracting with the lowest bidders for a service of this character, regardless of its intrinsic value, is pernicious and full of evil, especially where, as upon the Pacific coast, thorough reliability can only be secured by enormous and permanent investment of capital, because the contractors must have not only their own corps of experienced men in all departments, and well tried boats, but ample facilities for repair, also, within their own control, thus involving necessity for machine-shops, foundries, &c. No one will believe that any new contractor who should be awarded the mail service at inadequate compensation, could afford to provide himself with these expensive facilities, all of which are already possessed by the present contractors. The latter have performed service amounting in the aggregate to over two millions of miles, without ever missing a trip, and without the loss of a single life from marine disaster. This estimate, it will be remembered, applies to the service on the Pacific Ocean. Such regularity and certainty was only achieved by keeping spare ships at each end of the route, to take the place a once of any that might be accidentally disabled, a policy necessarily involving heavy additional expense. Such faithfulness deserves recognition at the hands of the Government at least to the extent of fair and equitable compensation for future service.

It is some times proposed to give the postages received on letters carried by ocean steamers in compensation for the mail transportation. Even if this policy is admitted to be sound when applied to European mails, it would be neither just nor reasonable in the case of the California mails, as can be readily shown. The postage on single letters to Great Britain is twenty four cents, or about eight cents per thousand miles,—to France, twenty-one cents, or seven cents per thousand miles;—while to California and Oregon, it is only ten cents, or from two-and-a-half to three cents per thousand miles! Fix the rates of postage between the opposite shores of our continent as high, in proportion to the distance, as the rates of trans-Atlantic postage, and we should have to pay forty-eight cents for each half-ounce instead of only ten cents, as now—and even then the European mails would have largely the advantage, because of the exclusion therefrom of the free matter, whole tons of which burden the California mails. Give the Pacific contractors an amount equal to the postages on letters carried by them, reckoned upon the rates thus considered a just compensation for trans-Atlantic service, and the aggregate would be greatly beyond their highest demands. We are answered that sound national policy forbids such prohibitory rates of domestic postage, and requires the Government to promote cheap postal communication between all parts of the Confederacy, without regard to its necessary cost. True, but is there any justice in expecting these facilities to be afforded at the expense of private contractors? The true policy is to pay a fair price for reliable service, without reference to the rates of postage which are deemed best adapted to conserve the best interests of the country.

The present compensation for mail service between Panama and Astoria, is not only less than that allowed to chance European steamers—which do the work during pleasant Summer weather, and refuse to incur the perils of the Winter storms,—but it is also less than is paid under any trans-Atlantic contract with existing lines. The Collins line never received less than $3 10 per mile; the Bremen line receives $2 20, and the Havre line, $1 90, while the line between Panama and Astoria receives only $1 73 per mile. The lowest grade of compensation thus paid is awarded for the service on the Pacific Coast, although the latter is by far the best, and the expense to the contractor in performing it is much the greatest, in consequence of the high cost of labor, and the largely-enhanced cost of all needed supplies upon the Pacific. The single item of coal, for instance, costs the Pacific contractors at least five times as much as is paid for the same article by Atlantic steamers.

There is no justice, then, in cutting down the mail pay upon the Pacific to the extent proposed; and if it is done, the traveling public will certainly be compelled to make up the deficiency. Surely it is better that Government should avail itself of the services of abundantly able, experienced and well-tried contractors, when it can do so at a price which clearly shows to be so much less than is deemed fair anywhere else for an inferior grade of service, notwithstanding the expense to the contractor is so much enhanced by the contingencies stated. Congress, we trust, will carefully weigh the facts thus only glanced at. The entire commercial and monetary interest of the country has much depending upon the certainty and reliability of the California mail service. The loss or delay of a single mail, with its accompanying treasure, would be matter of serious concern. Our frontiers, too, are at best far distant from each other; but, practically, they would be much further if the certainty of regular communication were in the least impaired. No niggardly governmental policy should be permitted to entail a result so disastrous. S.

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XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 4.

Mr. GREEN, of Mississippi, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to organize the present Territories of Dacotah and Arizona, which was ordered to be printed.

Also a bill, which was passed, repaying to Governor DOUGLAS, of Vancouver, seven thousand dollars, which were loaned by him to the Governor of Washington Territory.

Mr. SEWARD introduced a resolution, calling on the Secretary of War for any report from the Engineer at New-York, which had been made since the Secretary's last report, on the defences of New-York and Brooklyn. Adopted.

Mr. BRIGHT, from the Committee on Public Lands, and Mr. BROWN, from the District of Columbia, attempted to bring up the District business, and the latter moved to devote to-morrow to its consideration.

Mr. STUART called for the Yeas and Nays on Mr. BROWN's motion, and argued that the District claimed more than its proportionate share of the time of Congress, to the exclusion of national business. Mr. Mr. BROWN's motion, however, prevailed—42 against 11—and so to-morrow will be devoted to the District affairs.

The bill to provide for the payment to Missouri of the two per cent. net proceeds of the public land, which has been heretofore reserved, under compact, was passed.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, reported from the Committee on Public Lands the House Homestead bill, without amendment, and gave notice that he would call up the Senate bill on the same subject at the earliest opportunity.

The private calendar was considered, and the following bills, among others, were passed: Bill to grant the land titles under the Ashburton treaty in the disputed territory in Maine; bill authorizing the Courts to adjudicate on the claims of SIBUR and BONNE and Chevalier RENTENIGNY to lands at Sault St. Marie; bill authorizing the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society to enter a tract of land in Wisconsin.

The bill for the relief of the captain and crew of the brig *General Armstrong*, appropriating $60,000 therefor, was passed by 23 against 11. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 4.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the Nebraska contested election case, declaring BIRD B. CHAPMAN entitled to the seat instead of Mr. FERGUSON, the sitting member.

Mr. SMITH, of Illinois, introduced a bill to establish a national foundry at Alton, Illinois. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, said it was his desire to call the attention of the House to what he thought were mistakes in the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, but he yielded the floor, though with reluctance, at the request of gentlemen who had made earnest appeals to him in behalf of the private calendar.

Private bills were considered, and a number were passed. Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 4.

No. 99.—Richard Gregg *et al. vs.* Robert Forsyth.—Error to the Circuit Court of the Northern District of Illinois. Cause dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 100.—John Dredge *vs.* Robert Forsyth. Error to the same Court. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 251.—The St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railway *vs.* Clark Brothers & Co. Error to the same Court. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 252.—Wm. Smith, impleaded with Roswell F. Goodell, *vs.* Clark, Brothers & Co. Error to the same Court. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Nos. 274, 275, 276, 277 and 278.—Wm. S. Moss, Abner C. Harding, *et al.*, survivors of William Kellogg, *vs.* Edward Chase. Error to the same Court. Justice WAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the cases for want of jurisdiction on account of defective citations.

No. 4 of December Term of 1857. The Ocean Towboat Company *vs.* The Owners of the ship *Crescent City*.—Justice WAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court that the appellants are entitled to $1,119 from owners of *Crescent City*, and that the decree entered at the last term be reformed accordingly.

No. 60—The People of the State of New-York *ex rel.* ASA CUTLER *et al. vs.* EDGAR C. DIBBLE, County Judge.—Argument continued for defendants, and concluded for plaintiffs.

No. 331—AUGUSTUS W. WALKER *vs.* MELVILLE GODMAN—Error to the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Louisiana. On motion of the defendant, the cause was docketed and dismissed with costs.

Adjourned till Monday.

Further News by the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 3.

There were four passengers by the Overland mail, but none from San Francisco.

New diggings have been discovered about 50 miles northwest from the Gila River mines, yielding in some instances as high as $15 to the pan.

The coach was stopped between Springfield and Tipton by persons supposed to be highwaymen, but none of the mail party were molested.

About one hundred thousand sheep were met on the Desert; many had been lost from fatigue and scarcity of food.

At Apache Pass encountered large piles of rocks in the road, supposed to have been placed there by the Indians under MAGUAS.

On the Colorado camp fires of the Apaches were seen, but no Indians.

The roads generally are very good. The coach was detained 27 hours by an accident and a failure to connect with the train at Tipton.

The Salt Lake Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 4.

The Salt Lake mail of the 15th ult., reached St. Joseph on the 31st, six days ahead of the contract time.

The United States District Court had adjourned.

The Legislature was still in session, but nothing of importance had been done.

Major CAPERING, the contractor for the Salt Lake and Placerville route, arrived here last night *en route* to Washington. He is only 17 days from Salt Lake and expects to reach Washington within 19 days. He left Utah in the dead of Winter to test the practicability of the route. He thinks that the trip ere long will be one of more pleasure by means of crossing the mountains in the sleighs, and that the travel from the Pacific will be over this route.

MEXICAN NEWS.

General Miramon Will Not Accept the Presidency, but Declares in Favor of Zuloaga—Movements of the Troops.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 4.

The details of the Mexican news by the steamship *Tennessee*, at New-Orleans, is received.

It was stated at Vera Cruz that General MIRAMON would not accept the Presidency, but declare in favor of the restoration of ZULOAGA and the Tacubaya Constitution. This, it was stated, would cause ROBLES to pronounce in favor of the Liberals.

JUAREZ, as well as MIRAMON, was much pressed for money.

It was the universal opinion among the foreigners that if the United States would declare for JUAREZ the moral effect would be so great as to place that party in power within sixty days.

The following is a summary of the war movements on the Pacific side:

Mazatlan had yielded to the besieging forces.

CAMANO had not taken Cuernavaca, but had fallen back to Yantepec unpursued. Only five hundred of his troops were engaged with MIRAMON at San Joachim.

From San Luis the news is that BLANCO and CORONADO, having effected a union with the army at Zacatecas, were before the city with three thousand men, and that MIRAMON's brother had been sent from Guadalajara to its relief with a force of six hundred. It was believed, however, that the garrison would succumb before he got there. CORONADO, it was stated, had twenty-two hundred riflemen and nine cannon.

The Reactionists were still concentrated at Orizava. Cordova had been evacuated.

The Constitutionalists under General TREJO represent their cause as prosperous, and that the people are flocking to their standard, while their leaders talk loudly of victory. On the contrary, the Reactionists are equally confident, and threaten a descent on Vera Cruz.

New-Jersey Legislature on Quarantine.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, Feb. 4.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. GIFFORD offered an additional resolution on Quarantine, to the effect that Congress has no right to authorize the City or State New-York to establish a Quarantine station at Sandy Hook, or on any other portion of the territory of New-Jersey without her consent, and that any attempt for that purpose should be and will be resisted on the part of New-Jersey by all lawful and constitutional means. The resolution was referred.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 4.

Arrived bark *Zotoff*, from Cayenne for Salem, *viâ* Swampscott, where she anchored on the night of the 2d, in the breakers. Captain BAILAY and crew abandoned her. She was boarded by fishermen from Swampscott, who brought her here.

Conviction of a Murderer.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 4.

DUVALL was found guilty of murder in the first degree this morning. It will be recollected he killed FISHER, a German tavern keeper, some months ago.

Lost Money Refunded.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, Feb. 4.

Adams' Express Company yesterday paid $40,000 to the owners of the money lately stolen from their custody.

The Hon. A. H. Stephens.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Feb. 4.

The Hon. A. H. STEPHENS has written to his friends, positively refusing a renomination to Congress.

Bank Robbery and Murder.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Feb. 4.

The branch of the Union Bank at Jackson, Tenn., was robbed of a large amount of specie and paper money last night, and the Clerk murdered. No clue to the perpetrators of the deed has yet been discovered.

Prize Fight.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Friday, Feb. 4.

A prize fight for $50 came off near this place, this afternoon, between DAN KERRIGAN and a man named JONES, both hailing from Boston. KERRIGAN was victor. Both parties were amateurs, though KERRIGAN is said to have won a fight recently in New-Orleans.

Races at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 4.

Two races took place here to-day. *Marengo* won the first, and *Socks* the second, taking the Hutchinson stakes. *Planet* was not entered.

The Expected Steamers.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, Feb. 4—Midnight.

There are yet no signs of the *Kangaroo* or *Asia*. We can see many lights in the vicinity of the light ship, but think that none of them are on board of steamers. The weather cloudy and dark. Wind strong from northwest.

The Mayor on City Railroads.

The following is an official copy of Mayor TIEMANN's Message to the Common Council, in relation to City railroads, and especially the new ones proposed in bills now before the Legislature:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: As several bills have been introduced into the Legislature of the State, which are now pending before that honorable body, authorizing certain individuals therein named to lay, construct and operate railroads through and upon several of the streets and avenues of this City, I have deemed it my duty to call your attention to the same, in order that the Common Council may take such action in relation thereto as they may consider the public interest to require. The passage of laws of this character by the Legislature, without the consent or request of the Common Council, is objectionable—not only because they affect the local interests of this City, but also for the reason that they grant valuable privileges, without an opportunity for competition.

It is true that the Common Council itself has heretofore granted privileges of the same character for laying and operating several railroads without an opportunity for competition having been afforded, and that in these instances, they were given without adequate pecuniary consideration for such valuable rights. Still the exercise of the power was confined to the local authorities of the City, in whom the power should in my opinion exist, as they can better judge of the expediency and propriety of any proposed road, than the Legislature, a large majority of whose members are residents of other localities in the State. This power should, however, I am satisfied, be coupled with the duty of advertising the contemplated road or roads at auction under similar circumstances as the ferries of the City are now directed by the Charter to be sold.

But even these grants which have thus been made by the Common Council for the several City roads have conditions embraced in them which not only give the Common Council the direction and control of them, in a considerable degree, but also, in most cases, reserve to the City the right to take them at a future time, if the Common Council should so determine, at a valuation fixed as provided in the grants. The bills in question now before the Legislature omit, however, this important reservation, and authorize the roads to be laid and operated without the consent of the Common Council, which, even in the cases of laying the rails of the Harlem and Hudson River Roads through the streets and avenues of this City, were made dependent on such consent.

The grants, also, of the roads now before the Legislature, are valuable ones, and, if put up at public auction, would yield a large annual revenue to the City Treasury.

In my opinion the several City Railroads should be owned and held by the Corporation, and leased, like the several ferries with the privilege of using cars thereon, not exceeding certain rates of fare, and with other conditions annexed as to the frequency of running the cars, having always the first regard to cheapness in fare, so that they should all be made a means of great and cheap public accommodation.

City Railroads have, no doubt, become a public necessity with us, especially in consequence of the rapid and increasing extension of our population to the upper parts of the City, rendering it more important every year that they should be subjected to the salutary control and supervision of the municipal authorities.

If the regulation and control of the ferries, which now run from the shores of the City to the adjacent places opposite, have been, and are now, a subject of so much importance to the City, and the franchise in relation thereto is watched with such jealous care on the part of the Common Council and our citizens, so also ought the means of public conveyance by Railroads, from the lower to the upper sections of the City and other parts thereof, to receive a like watchful care and proper regulation from our local authorities, as well in regard to the rapidity and frequency of running the cars for the accommodation of our citizens, as also with respect to the rate of fare to be charged on the same.

I trust therefore that your Honorable Body will instruct the Counsel to the Corporation to prepare a memorial to the Legislature, respectfully protesting on behalf of the Municipal authorities of this City against the passage of any laws authorizing grants for the construction of railroads through or upon any of the streets or avenues of this City, unless the Common Council shall first wish or ask for the passage of such laws. DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

WHEN THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB WILL TAKE CUBA.—At the meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, last evening, after a resolution to fire 127 guns on WASHINGTON'S Birthday had been passed, a series of resolutions were offered and adopted, in relation to the matter of taking Cuba. Among them was one in which certain difficulties was apprehended, such as the stubbornness of Spain, &c., and certain advice as to how and when Cuba should be taken, given, al. in the following words, to wit: "That if the President shall be unable now to consummate these negotiations and the pride and ill-feeling of Spain shall cause her to reject our friendly offer, we shall contentedly bide the issues of time and await with confidence the development of events to which the future will give birth; that in no case whatever will the United States consent that the government of that island be transferred, directly or indirectly, absolutely or conditionally, to any of the other European powers; that when the present uncertain and precarious tenure by which the miscalled Mother Country holds her island colony shall have lapsed into dissolution; when revolution or conquest shall have severed the unnatural connection existing between a European governing power and an American subject nation, and shall have broken an authority having the semblance of a parental government over a feeble and infant colony, but which in fact is a despotism supported at the point of the bayonet, and when the inevitable catastrophe in the drama of Spanish misrule in the Western Hemisphere shall have been developed by the loss of her last foothold and possession therein, the law of political gravitation shall then work unimpeded, and the island and the continent shall be joined by ties which no extraneous force can sunder, and which shall ensure as long as our national liberties and the unity of our Government."

The meeting then adjourned.

A MORE CHEERFUL ACCOUNT OF THE ICE CROP.—A gentleman who is in a position to entitle any statement of his regarding the condition of the various ice-houses from which this City is supplied with ice to credit, assures us that large quantities of first-quality ice have been gathered since the time when the facts published in the TIMES, yesterday, were obtained. He says the houses in Catskill are now all full; that 6,000 tons than was housed last year have been put up. The house at Athens, which is capable of containing 57,000 tons, was full last week; and the New-Baltimore houses were full before that time. The houses at Coxsackie, Barrytown, Rhinebeck, Flatbush, Staatsburg and Roundout, are now all full. At Rockland Lake, Highland Lake and New-Rochelle, the ice gatherers have not been quite so successful, but they expect to fill up before the season closes. In East Jersey but little has been gathered; and in Philadelphia the supply has failed. It is now expected that Philadelphia and New-Brunswick will obtain their supply of ice from New-York. Ice for this City will not, he is sure, be sold at retail for more than 25 cents per 100 pounds during next Summer.

A ST. LOUIS MERCHANT VISITS THE WATER-STREET DANCE-HOUSES—HE IS DRUGGED, ROBBED, AND THROWN INTO THE STREET.—A merchant named H. P. CROSBY, residing at St. Louis, was found about 1 A. M., yesterday, by a Policeman, lying insensible in the lower part of Water-street. He was under the influence of drugged liquor. The officer had him removed to the Station-house, and a physician was called, and the drugged liquor was pumped out of him. Upon being restored to consciousness he gave his name, residence and business, as above stated. His first step, however, was to examine the contents of a belt fastened about his body, when, to his surprise and delight, he discovered his money ($1,170) undisturbed. He frankly confessed that he had been making a tour of the Water-street dance-houses on the previous evening; that he drank copiously of miscellaneous liquors; that he encountered rough-looking girls and rougher looking sailors, and that he danced with the former and talked with the latter. That was all he remembered, until he found himself in the Station-house. In his vest pocket he had about $30 in bills when he started. Some of this he had disoursed in his various visitations to the Terpsichorean establishments referred to, and the balance had been stolen from him. He expresses the opinion that a money-belt is a valuable safeguard.

MASS MEETING OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT—THE AMERICAN GUARD.—When the Seventy-first Regiment was first organized, membership was exclusively confined to Americans. A few months since Company A (of the flank) was disbanded, and the New-York Light Guard was transferred to fill the vacancy. The change brought several foreigners into the Regiment. Very naturally this innovation created considerable feeling, and on Thursday a mass meeting of the Regiment was held to give the members an opportunity of expressing their sentiments on the subject. J. W. T. VAN RIPER, of Company B, acted as Chairman. After a little excitement in effecting the organization, resolutions were adopted by acclamation setting forth a determination to preserve the distinctively American character of the Regiment, the members pledging themselves not to belong to it longer than circumstances should compel, unless measures should be taken by those in authority to prevent the admission of foreigners into the ranks hereafter. Lieutenants STONE, PRAFFORD, MOORE, Captains MESCHUT, METZLER, and Staff-officer CARSON made speeches supporting the resolution. Mr. JENNINGS, of Company A, said that his Company had been condemned without a hearing, and that the proceedings had been too hasty.

THE CARELESSNESS OF OUTSIDE NURSES EMPLOYED BY THE ALMSHOUSE DEPARTMENT.—Some of the infants sent "out to nurse" by the Almshouse authorities fall into very bad hands. The untrustworthiness of an "outside" nurse to whose keeping an infant had been intrusted—the pay being from one to two dollars a week for each infant—was yesterday rather curiously brought to light. Mr. JAMES W. BARKER, living at No. 152 East Thirty-fourth-street, having missed from his house clothing, table cutlery, napkins and furniture, traced the theft to MARY FITCH, his servant girl, and the missing goods to an attic room in No. 186 of the same street, occupied by a woman named MARY CULLOUGH. Sufficient was discovered to implicate the servant girl and the woman in theft, and a Police magistrate, before whom they were taken, committed them both to prison. Soon after the arrest of the woman MCCULLOUGH, it was discovered that she had three "Almshouse children," as they are called, in her keeping, that were reduced to mere skeletons from lack of food. Mr. BARKER took them temporarily in charge until fitting provision could be made for them.

"TIME WAS."—At 12 M., yesterday, Mr. JAMES M. THOMPSON caused all the electric clocks in the public offices, furnished to the City by him, to be stopped. He stated, before the Aldermen's Committee on Streets the other day, that he should be compelled to do so in a few days, unless a supply of sulphurate of copper, which is necessary to the proper regulation of the clocks, should be furnished him by the City. He applied to the Street Commissioner for the article required, and offered to furnish it himself if Mr. SMITH would stipulate to pay him for it when the Tax Levy should be passed. The Street Commissioner would not agree to this, and so a long noon will reign at the City Hall and public offices. The regulating clock in the Mayor's office, to whose operations sulphurate of copper is not necessary, continues to measure time as it flies.

A STORM SIGNAL.—An "Air Whistle," invented by Mr. DABOLL, for a fog-alarm or storm-signal has been fitted up at the foot of Thirteenth street North River, for experiments. The whistle is operated by one of Ericsson's Caloric Engines, of the ordinary size, with a tank attached, in size equal to 100 gallons. In the tank an air-pump was inserted and connected with the engine, and from it the condensed air was obtained. Yesterday a number of experiments were tried, from which it was inferred that the whistle was of immense power, and that in cases of fogs or storms, when coast-lights cannot be seen, it would prove an excellent signal to mariners. It was stated that 200 pounds of coal is sufficient to keep up the requisite pressure for 24 hours.

LICENSING THE CITY RAILROAD CARS.—The ordinance passed by the Common Council, requiring that licenses should be taken out for every car used on the City Railroads—$25 for one-horse cars, and $50 for the others—is not likely to be enforced without trouble. The Second-avenue Company object to pay, on the ground that nothing is said about licenses in their charter, which simply requires them to keep certain portions of the streets through which they run in repair. The Third-avenue Company refuse on the ground that, under the original franchise, they were only required to pay a license-fee equal to that paid by stages.

TAXING MORTGAGES.—The bill now before the Assembly at Albany, providing that the owner of a bond and mortgage shall pay the taxes on the same, and that the money so paid shall be considered as payment upon the mortgage, upon the production of the receipt of the Collector of Taxes specifying the amount paid, is creating considerable excitement among the habitual borrowers in the City. They claim that, with the taxes amounting to about two per cent., the capitalist would receive only five per cent. for his money, and that the result would be the withdrawal of a very large amount of capital, loaned on bond and mortgage, from the City.

COUNCILMEN'S COMMITTEE ON ROADS.—The Committee on Roads of the Board of Councilmen met at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday, in Room No. 5 City Hall. Various papers of no public interest, submitted to the Committee, were considered, and the Committee adjourned. The Committee on Finance of the same Board was to have met at the same place and time, but was declared adjourned for want of a quorum. The Councilmen complain, not without cause, that they have no good Committee-room as the Aldermen have.

THE AMERICAN UNION COAL CASE.—The case of the American Union of Inventors, relative to the non-payment of a coal bill, was on again yesterday, when JAMES BOGARDUS testified that he had no connection with the Association at all. J. L. RIKER, J C. SALOMAN and HENRY WHINFIELD were held to answer in the sum of $300 each; and were allowed until the 5th inst. to find it. The case was then adjourned to Thursday next at 3 P. M.

SPIRITUALISM.—On Sunday morning Judge EDMONDS will deliver a lecture before the New-York Spiritual Association, at No. 806 Broadway. His subject will be "Spiritualism as Demonstrated in Ancient and Modern History." In the evening, and at the same place, Professor MONTI, of Harvard College, will speak against Spiritualism. His subject will be "Spiritualism as compared with the Superstitions of Modern Times."

PRESENTATION.—Dr. JOHN C. DRAPER, who has lately been elected Professor of Analytical and Practical Chemistry, at the University in this City, received a gold-mounted ebony cane, on Thursday, as a testimonial of respect from the young men of the Institution. The presentation was made by MARCUS E. POYNTER, of Kentucky, with an appropriate accompanying address.

THE WASHINGTON LITERARY UNION.—At the last meeting of the Washington Literary Union of this City, a series of resolutions were adopted, eulogizing the late W. H. PRESCOTT, and regretting the loss the world had sustained through his death.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE NEW SLOOP-OF-WAR BROOKLYN.—The new United States steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* started, yesterday, on her trial trip, but afterwards anchored at Quarantine, where she now lies.

Police Reports.

MR

ARIZONA AND SONORA—No. VIII

Sonora.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sonora is the land of romance, the laud of tragedy, the dream-land of the fillibuster. It is overrated, and yet not so much overrated as misunderstood. In its geological features it is much the same as the western part of Arizona. The mines constitute the principal resource of the State, and they have been developed only to a very limited extent, and quite imperfectly. Iron, lead, copper, silver and gold will eventually be produced in great abundance. Its facilities for the raising of cattle and horses may be considered extensive, while its agricultural resources, in proportion to the great extent of country, are limited. The rivers are the San Ignacio, with its Altar tributary on the north; the Sonora, with its tributary the San Miguel in the interior; the San José, Yaqui and Mayo on the south. The valleys of the Yaqui and Mayo are the most extensive and productive.

The number of inhabitants in the State, according to the Mexican estimate, is 147,000. This estimate is, in my opinion, many thousands too high. The variety of race and character, as exhibited in the Sonorenses, is curious and remarkable. There is found here the strangest mixture of religion and heathenism, knowledge and ignorance, bravery and cowardice, gentleness and ferocity, decency and indecency, wealth and poverty, that can be found among any other people on the face of the earth. In the first place, you have the *Gachupin*, or native of Spain. They are few in number, and generally traders of wealth, which gives them great influence. Next comes the mixed race, made up of Spanish, Aztec, Indian, and sometimes a touch of the Negro. These are called "*gente de razon.*" Next we have the Pueblos Indians, Yaquis, Opatas and Papagos. Indian blood predominates. Sonora, it may be said, is an Indian State.

There is more dignity of character, and there are more good qualities in this people, than we are in the habit of giving them credit for. There *are* men and women in the State (more especially among the Gachupins) of education and wealth, and of elegant manners. The repose, dignity, and stateliness of manner and address peculiarly Spanish, appertains to this people, even down to the Pueblas Indians. At this low point, one still gets a glimpse of the haughtiness and bigotry which characterized the old Spanish race. The people think the Castilian language the only language worth speaking, and many live in the happy belief that the world revolves around Sonora.

While stationed at the *Mina del Ajo*, in Arizona, superintending operations there, I was standing, one Sunday morning, near a group of laborers or peones, who were resting from their labors and quietly enjoying themselves in conversation upon matters and things in general. The richness of the mine formed one of the topics of conversation, and a copper-colored gent, who could boast of nothing more elegant or complete in the way of costume than a breech-cloth, remarked: "*Que lastima que no pertenece ese mina a nosotros Christianos.*" "What a pity it is that this mine does not belong to us Christians."

Here was a group of pure and half pure Indians, exhibiting more skin than cloth, who never saw a marriage ceremony, and whose social relations were based on concubinage, and who had less knowledge of the letters of the alphabet and books than they had of the stars, wearing a little brass symbol of the cross, and mourning over the fact that the mine upon which they were working did not belong to their *Christian* race.

Very few of the Pueblos Indians claim to be *Christianos*. In this, however, like everything else, there is a strange and unaccountable mixture From the commencement of my sojourn in the country nearly to the end, I had in my employ an old Papago named PEDRO. His brother, called *el Guapo*, ("the Tough,") a man of prodigious stature and strength, was head chief of the Papagos. Old PEDRO was tall and well formed. He had the head and countenance of a sage, and dressed like a Christian. One day he brought me a tall Papago, who wanted employment. "What is his name?" I demanded. "Pah," replied old PEDRO, with a shrug, "*El no es Christiano y no tienes nombre.*" "He is no Christian and has no name."

As laborers adapted to the peculiar wants of the country in developing its resources, I give my evidence in their favor unequivocally. I have had hundreds of them in my employ in various departments, and always with satisfaction and success. I never suffered at their hands from treachery or theft. It may appear singular that I should speak thus, after the massacre of the four Americans at my trading post, and the destruction of that establishment near Sonoita. This bloody deed was consummated by troops from the southern part of the State, in charge of a refugee Chileno, acting under the immediate orders of a Gachupin, and not a citizen of the State of Sonora, and who never lets an opportunity slip to manifest his hatred of Americans. The people at large throughout the State condemned and deplored that cowardly and fiendish act, and in view of the faithfulness and kindness manifested towards me by peones and citizens of Sonora generally with whom I came in contact, I cannot unite in the popular cry, and denounce them as a good-for-nothing, thieving, cut-threat race. Mexican scoundrels are sufficiently abundant, but if there is anything of the Mexican or Indian breed worse than some of the vile purgings of our own society that drift along this frontier, I have not been able to discover it.

Sonora is a land of mourning. Apaches, revolutions and fillibustering expeditions have scourged the people until all hope has fled and the moan of despair comes to our ears. That it is the duty of this Government to interpose and take some measures to exercise a controlling influence in both Sonora and Chihuahua, (which latter State is suffering equally with the former,) no one who comprehends the matter can for a moment doubt. The rub appears to be, how to go to work to accomplish this most desirable end. Unfortunately, as a people and government, we do not stand very high in the estimation of the Sonorenses. The masses of the people are firm and united in their opposition to the sale and annexation of their country to the United States.

It may be well to go back a few years and take a retrospective view of the road by which we have reached Sonora.

It is a well-known fact that by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, made between the United States and Mexico Feb. 2, 1848, New-Mexico, California and the Apache nation, thrown in as a *douceur*, for a valuable pecuniary consideration, came into the possession of the United States. It is also known that the line of division between the two countries was left in a dense fog, and that the eleventh article of said treaty bound the United States to protect the northern frontier of Mexico against the depredations of our wild Indians. Serious difficulties and considerable expense grew out of this indefinite line of division, and heavy claims in Northern Mexico began to roll up against the United States Government by reason of Indian depredation committed on United States account. It is now quite pertinent to inquire whether the United States Government would have made any such treaty had it been possessed of any knowledge of the country and its Indians. Be this as it may, the necessity of another treaty was apparent, negotiations were opened, and the result was the Gadsden Treaty in September, 1853.

By this treaty, the disputed boundary question was clearly and definitely settled, and the article stipulating to protect Mexico from Indian depredations abrogated.

A portion of Apacharia, now known as Arizona, was the *douceur* thrown in this time, and for all of which we paid ten millions. As correcting the errors of the Guadalupe Hidalgo Treaty, this sum of ten millions was well expended, but as purchase money paid for that strip of Apacharia known as Arizona, without a port on the Gulf of California, it was, in trading parlance, a "*dead have.*" I have passed along the Gadsden Treaty line nearly its entire length, and came to the conclusion that SANTA ANNA saw clearly what he was about, and that our Government was slightly bewildered.

Now, to correct the errors of the Gadsden Treaty, something must be done. Thus "manifest destiny" drives us on. We must have Chihuahua and Sonora, and as if weary of being overreached in negotiating with Mexico, *force* is recommended. Perhaps the time has come for something of that nature. Armed possession of these two Mexican States is recommended, and with this view the Hon. Secretary of War was addressed by the House of Representatives through its Committee on Military Affairs. The following is the Hon. Secretary's reply:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 27, 1858.

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 14th inst., I have the honor to state that, in my judgment, the armed possession of posts in Chihuahua and Sonora, according to the policy recommended by the President, would add nothing to the *present necessity* for an increase of the Army.

The line of defence from the frontier of Texas to the Pacific Coast would be materially shortened, and might be so chosen as most essentially to diminish the cost of transportation for the supplies of a very large portion of our forces employed upon our Southern border. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

The Hon. J. C. FAULKNER, Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives.

The same obscurity of vision that appertained to former administrations in their negotiations with Mexico, appears to attend those at work on the new proposition for extension. The honorable Secretary of War doubtless takes the same view of the subject, hence his brief reply, in which I think I detect a masterly blending of the facetious and sarcastic.

If it came within his province, he would probably have informed the honorable Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, that it is not in the War Office he is to learn the fact that the States of Chihuahua and Sonora nearly complete the area of one thousand miles square, which our wild Indians claim and exercise the right to ravage—that the United States, through its military posts, has not been able to check these savages in that portion of this extensive domain already acquired—that "armed possession" of New-Mexico has rested as a blight upon the land for twelve years—that the same system of "armed possession" of Arizona, for nearly three years, has rendered that territory a by-word among the hybrid races of the South, and a stench in the nostrils of our own citizens—that a line of posts from San Antonio, Texas, to Guaymas, Sonora, so thickly placed that the tap of the drum could be heard from one to the other, would not control these Indians—that the people of Chihuahua and Sonora shudder at the idea of military garrisons being placed in their midst to create rows, riots and assassinations without number, and arouse more bad blood and fierce passions than could be allayed in half a century; all this, and more on the same subject, is not to be learned in the War Office.

If the House of Representatives would go to work in the right way and investigate the subject, it would find that the simple process of opening the port of Guaymas as an American port would accomplish all that is desired. To the neighboring country of Japan we sent a pressing invitation, backed by several guns, to open her ports to the great Republic.

Guaymas is the key to that whole region of country under contemplation. In opening this port, and holding it as an American port, the whole country is opened to our enterprise. All the revolutions in Sonora, about which we hear so much, are based on the Guaymas Custom-house. There are no political principles involved, as is the case in other Mexican States. The cause of these revolutions will be removed by making Guaymas an American port, and consequently they will cease. The first result of this will be internal peace. The masses throughout the State will be relieved, and begin to look with favor on the Americans. American citizens and capital will flow in. Mines will be worked, fields cultivated, and ranches established. The people will have employment, and be able to purchase abundantly of the necessaries and comforts of life. The steady and resistless progress of mining companies and settlers will be such as to restrain and overwhelm the savages. Arizona will be made available. Sonora and Chihuahua will arise from their poverty and distress, and soon be in condition to be admitted into the Union.

Military posts may not come into the calculation, and some already established might be abolished, and millions, aye millions every year, saved to the Treasury.

In view of the fact that there is considerable more of the "sick man" to be cured, a palatable kind of medicine at the outset is advisable.

The first step will decide the question whether we are to again reach the City of Mexico by a fearfully bloody and demoralizing process, or through the peaceful and civilizing operation of commercial treaties, *such as at this moment can be made with the Liberal Party, represented by the Constitutional President*, JUAREZ.

EDWARD E. DUNBAR.

NOTE.—Since writing the above I notice the arrival of Mr. WHITING, one of Captain STONE's Sonora surveying party. From the published statements of this gentleman it is evident that Captain STONE has managed his enterprise with great ability, and that he has succeeded in gaining the good will and coöperation of the Sonorences. I embrace the opportunity to remark upon these facts in support of the peaceful and diplomatic policy I advocate. By opening the port of Guaymas and holding it as an American port, American citizens and capital will come in contact with the natives in a manner not at all disagreeable to them, and a system will be inaugurated by which the whole of Mexico can be peacefully, economically and speedily absorbed by the United States.

E. E. D.

Agricultural Colleges—Their Utility and Necessity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A plausible and well written article against the establishment of Agricultural Colleges, which appeared in Saturday's TIMES, suggests, among other things, that all the scientific education which the farmer requires is a little chemistry and vegetable physiology, which may be had at any of the more advanced schools and colleges of private endowment.

To know what has been thought necessary to a thorough agricultural education, the following syllabus of the studies of the great Agricultural College at Hohenheim, near Stuttgard, in Wirtemberg, may not be uninteresting:

FIRST WINTER SEMESTER.	FIRST SUMMER SEMESTER.
Soils and Plants in general.	Special Agriculture of Plants.
Breeding of Animals.	Cattle Breeding.
Mechanics and Physics.	Sheep Breeding.
Chemistry.	Practical Geometry.
Mineralogy.	Botany.
National Economy.	Zoology.
SECOND WINTER SEMESTER.	Chemical Agriculture.
Agricultural Technology.	Geognosy.
Book-keeping.	SECOND SUMMER SEMESTER.
Meadows.	Valuation.
Fruits.	The formation of a Farm.
Physics or Mechanics.	Agricultural Lechnology.
Farming in general.	Wine and Hops.
Forest Encyclopedy.	Breeding of Horses.
Physiology of Plants.	Breeding of Silkworms.
	Vegetables.
	Analogies of Soils.
	Farriery Special.

This is the regular course, and occupies two years, but may be shortened or lengthened according to the previous education and the wishes of the student. The students may pay their fees, if desired, by their services.

This magnificent agricultural institution was established by the Government, among the first in Europe, more than thirty years ago. The main building was originally a country palace of the King's. It is three stories high, and has a front more than 1,000 feet long, beautifully situated on the crown of a gentle slope near the centre of an experimental farm of between 700 and 800 acres of good tillable land.

Attached to the establishment is a *museum* containing a rich collection of the farming utensils of every age and nation, not omitting American plows and reapers—containing, also, a great variety of soils, woods, seeds, and every kind of farm product; a *workshop*, where every kind of farm utensil is made, and farm engineering and construction of all kinds are taught.

There are also attached to the institution *manufactories* of starch and beet sugar; *nurseries* for all kinds of fruit-trees; *gardens*, botanic and vegetable; *dairies* of butter and of cheese; a brewery and a distillery.

Connected with the lectures there is constant practical instruction as to the details of farming, such as ditching, draining, fencing; collecting, preparing, and applying manures, &c.

The people of Wirtemberg, which is almost exclusively a farming country, after long experience, think that this institution has been useful to them; that their country has thereby been rendered richer and more productive; and similar institutions on a small scale have therefore been established in almost every district or county in the kingdom.

The writer of the article before referred to, looks upon the proposed grant by the United States of lands to each State for the establishment of an Agricultural College, as partial,—as intended to benefit a *class* no more entitled than the class of merchants, manufacturers, lawyers or doctors. How narrow! how untrue! The object of these colleges is to teach the art of making the earth yield her fruits more cheaply and more abundantly—an object in which every human being who eats and drinks is directly, if not equally, interested; although he may not be so in the education of a lawyer, or doctor, or divine, or manufacturer.

This writer says the farmers not only ought not, but do not, demand these colleges. Certainly they do not demand it as a boon to them as a class; it is no privilege, no bounty, no premium to them in particular; but as citizens, as members of the community, peculiarly cognizant, from their position, of the advantages of the system, they unite with the citizens of every other class and calling, from North to South, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in demanding the establishment of these institutions. Never has a public object been everywhere received with such unanimous approbation, without regard to party, or climate, or locality.

If the proposed ratio of distribution according to population is unjust, let the writer suggest one more equitable. If Iowa, which, as he says, will soon have a population equal to that of New-York, should be aggrieved at not receiving more than one-twentieth of her more populous sister, she has only to wait a little while, when her portion with her population will be equal to that of the richest of her neighbors.

That the Agricultural College "will come in improper and disastrous conflict with the present public and private institutions of learning," is about as sensible as to suppose that our commerce will be injured by opening the ports of China and Japan. No doubt the direct trade will greatly injure the indirect through Amsterdam and London. No doubt the Agricultural College will hasten the revolution which is taking place in our seats of learning. Men are beginning to study *things* rather than *words—physics* are getting the upper hand of *metaphysics*—rhetoric, logic and language are yielding the first place to geology, chemistry and physiology—and this revolution, so desirable to sound knowledge and true science, will no doubt be greatly hastened by the establishment of Agricultural Colleges. H.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The Opening of Parliament—The Governor and his Speech—The British Lion in a Colonial Uniform—Despatches from the Imperial Government, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Monday, Jan. 31, 1859.

Twenty-one discharges of cannon, a coach and four, and servants in livery, with red coats and yellow breeches, a few grey-coated soldiers, and a band, together with three or four hundred Milesian ragamuffins, composed all the "state," with which his Excellency, Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, "Governor-General in and over the Provinces of Canada, New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and Vice-Admiral of the same," was pleased to come down to the Legislative Council Chamber, on Saturday, and open the second session of the sixth Parliament of Canada, with a speech from the Throne.

There was, however, rather more of "state" inside the Chamber, as is, no doubt, fitting; since we adopt here very many of the old forms and ceremonies with which Parliaments are opened in England by Majesty in person.

A fine apartment is our Legislative Council Chamber, blazing with scarlet cloth and gilded ornaments. And high above the floor, on a crimson dais, canopied with hangings of a corresponding color, is the Throne. Perfectly awful is the Throne in question! It is not that its gilt elbows are tremendous; not that the Crown above it is threatening; not that the British lions'-heads carved upon it grin too savagely; but the sacred character it possesses envelops it with the attribute I speak of. "There's a divinity doth hedge" the Throne. None but the Representative of Majesty may occupy it. When that Representative is there, you Americans might reverence him, but we Canadians reverence the Throne when the Representative is out of it. Every day, throughout the session, the Speaker of the House will enter in his robes and bow to it. Every day, as he rises from his more lowly seat, to leave, he will make salaam to it. Every day the ponderous mace will be inclined before it; the Black Rod, dressed in pumps and tights, will make his punctilious curt'sy to it, and the Chaplain say his prayers for its stability.

On this Throne, then, the Governor was "graciously pleased" to be seated, cocked hat on head, and to send Black Rod to the Legislative Assembly, to com mand the attendance of the Commons.

Follow me, now, to the Lower House, and you shall see Mr. Speaker in the chair, the long-robed Clerks before him at the table, whereon another mace, more ponderous still than that of the Lords, and certainly bigger than the "bauble" which glorious old NOLL, the Lord High Protector of England, once ordered his rude soldiery to take away from the British House of Commons. Listen, and you will hear three knocks at an outer door, and the Sergeant-at-Arms announce a message from His Excellency. The mace is removed from the table and the messenger admitted. It proves to be Black Rod himself. Three times he bows to the Assembly. Then, solemnly advancing to the table, he three times deliberately bends to Mr. Speaker, who simply raises his cocked hat and listens to the message. Three times then the Black Rod bows again, walks backward to the door, bows three times finally, and—departs. Up, then, does the Sergeant raise the glittering mace; up, then, starts the many-robed, knee-breeched Speaker; up, then, spring the clerks, the ministers, the members. Forth they rush, as boisterous as school-boys, to their corner of the Council Chamber, *without* the bar. Somehow the Speaker takes the centre; somehow the mace is brought beside him; somehow the ministers squeeze near to him, and anyhow do the rest arrange themselves. Bob goes the mace. What for? the Speaker has bent his head, and, as the Speaker, so the mace. Useless it seems, but let us not cavil. His Excellency is going to read the speech—called, by courtesy, his own; but, in reality, the production of his ministers, who wrote it, in council, the day before. It is done; "I now leave you," says the Governor, "to your Parliamentary labors." But why do not the Commons depart. Again his Excellency begins. Another speech? No. Some outlandish accents yet he utters. What can it be? A kind friend says "it's meant for French," and so it is, for by law and custom all legal utterances must be made in both languages! Such French, too! Pronunciation horrible; but that is not so bad as the words. French? A Parisian would not understand it. French? A vile *patois*. Oh, the translators we employ! Will nobody give them brains? How his Excellency must blush, if he had any blush left. Now, at last, it is over; an Aid-de-Camp gives a copy of the speech to the Speakers of both Houses. The Governor goes away in "state," and the Houses adjourn.

Sic transit the first day of the session.

Here is the Speech, for which, perhaps, you can find room. The phrases about Ottowa are emphatic enough, of themselves, but the stress the Governor gave them made them yet more so:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

It is my duty, on the present occasion, to call your attention to the question of the Seat of Government of Canada.

The Legislature of Canada having resolved that a fixed Seat of Government should be selected, solicited my gracious Queen, by an address of either House, to exercise her prerogative in making such selection.

An Act, moreover, was passed adopting beforehand the decision of Her Majesty, and appropriating the necessary funds.

This Act of the Canadian Parliament and the decision of the Queen are binding on the Executive Government of the Province, and it will be their duty to carry out the understanding which existed at the time when the reference was made, by which the Government will be transferred to Quebec for a fixed period, until the necessary arrangements shall have been completed.

The correspondence with Her Majesty's Government will be laid before you, and I cannot doubt that you will recognize a selection made by Her Majesty at your own request, and that you will duly acknowledge Her gracious compliance with the addresses which you yourselves caused to be presented to Her.

It affords me much satisfaction to state that the Commission for the settlement of the Seignorial tenure will shortly close its labors, and that a moderate outlay beyond the appropriation of 1854 will satisfy all reasonable expectations on the part of the *Censitaires*.

The Municipal Law of Lower Canada requires revisal and consolidation. A measure for this purpose will be submitted for your consideration.

The possibility of uniting, by some tie of a federal character the British Colonies in North America, has formed the subject of correspondence, which will be placed in your hands. I will also cause to be submitted to you dispatches from Her Majesty's Secretary of State in relation to questions affecting the Hudson's Bay Company, and on the subject of the inter-colonial railway.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

The accounts for the year just expired shall be laid before you as soon as possible. I regret that the financial and commercial depression which has weighed upon us, in common with our neighbors, has not wholly passed away.

But it is gratifying to me to state that symptoms of amendment have begun to show themselves, and I trust that should Providence bless Canada this year with her usually abundant harvest, she will recover her former prosperous condition. The exercise of a sound and rigid economy in every department of the public service will, I hope, again enable us to bring our whole expenditure within the limits required by our revenue.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that an arrangement respecting the debt due to the Imperial Government, and the sinking fund connected with it, of a character highly advantageous to the Province, has been effected in England. The papers relating to this matter shall be laid before you.

In asking at your hands the supplies for Her Majesty's Service, I desire to assure you that everything will be done with a view to placing the tariff on a satisfactory footing. The principle of *ad valorem* duties will be proposed for your adoption in all cases in which it can be properly and advantageously applied.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

The important work of the revision of the Statutes is, I am happy to say, nearly completed, and Parliament will soon be required to pass such a measure of consolidation as you may see fit to sanction.

I believe that I have summoned you to meet on the present occasion at the time most convenient to yourselves. So much beneficial legislation on important subjects has been dealt with in the last few sessions that I shall hope to congratulate you on your release at a time somewhat earlier than usual.

With this hope I now leave you to your Parliamentary labors.

The dispatches on the subject of the Seal of Government have been laid before the House already.

I forward to you an extract from Sir EDMUND HEAD's, and the whole of BULWER LYTTON's reply.

Sir EDMUND HEAD says, in concluding his letter detailing the history of the crisis of last year:

"I cannot however forbear offering the following observations:

1. The address of last session to the Queen was the act of both Houses of the Legislature, not of one.

2. The Act 20 Vic., c. 17, s. 2, expressly provides that a sum of £225,000 shall be expended at such place as the Queen may select for the Seat of Government.

That choice having been made, the section in question has, I apprehend, operated, and as it contains no provision for a change of place, the section itself must be repealed before it could cease to be binding, or before the money could be laid out elsewhere.

3. As regards myself, I desire to express my unfeigned regret for having in my dispatch of March 28, 1857, No. 49, recommended that Her Majesty should be advised to accept the reference in question. In palliation of so grave an error in judgment, I can only urge that it might have seemed ungracious to refuse a spontaneous reference of this kind, and that it appeared to me impossible to conceive any form in which a Legislature could bind its successors more solemnly, or commit itself in its corporate capacity more conclusively than was done by the Parliament of Canada with reference to the Seat of Government, more especially because their address was coupled with the Legislative provision in the 20 Vic. c. 17, referred to above.

It would now seem, however, that my view of the binding character of the action of a Legislature differs essentially from that taken by the majority of the Legislative Assembly of Canada.

My present duty will be to carry out the Government of the Province in such a manner as may best lead to the ultimate settlement of the difficulty without deranging the administration of affairs.

So soon as I am able to afford further information on the deliberate opinion of Parliament, and the course they wish to pursue, I will communicate again. In the meantime I am ready to act in all ordinary business cordially and frankly with the new Ministry as I have done with their predecessors.

BULWER LYTTON, Secretary for the Colonies, replies:

DOWNING-STREET, Sept. 10, 1858.

SIR: I have to acknowledge your dispatches of the numbers and dates in the margin with their inclosures, giving a detailed account of the political events which recently occurred during the session of the Canadian Parliament, ending with the appointment of a new administration composed of Messrs. GALT, SHERWOOD and other gentlemen.

You are well aware that Her Majesty's advisers have no wish to interfere in any way in the domestic affairs of the great Province under your Government, and therefore while they have read with an interest proportioned to the gravity of the subject the documents thus communicated to them they abstain from expressing any opinion on their general contents.

With regard, however, to your own conduct in this crisis as an officer of the Crown, they are of opinion that you acted in accordance with those principles of constitutional Government which obtain in this country as well as in Canada; nor have they any reason to doubt the soundness of your judgment in applying those principles, although this is not a point on which they are qualified to decide.

They are bound, however, not to pass over one subject without remark.

The question of the Federation of the Colonies is one in which Canada has no doubt a very deep interest, and in which any representations, proceeding from the legislature of that Provice, will be received with the greatest attention. But it is necessarily one of imperial character, involving the future Government of the other North American Colonies, equally bound with Canada by the common tie which unites all the members of that Empire. It is, therefore, one which properly belongs to the Executive authority of the Empire, and not that of any separate Province, to initiate. I do not, however, question the importance of the reasons which led you to advert to it, and shall await the further development of the views of yourself and your advisers on the subject. I have communicated your speech, and an extract of this part of my dispatch, to the Lieutenant-Governor of the other North American Provinces.

In reviewing the history of the session of the Canadian Parliament now terminated, it is impossible for her Majesty's Government to avoid expressing their regret that after having deliberately invited the award of her Majesty on the question of the future seat of Canadian Government, the Assembly should have thought proper deliberately to reject that award. They are not in possession of the reasons which may have led to so unexpected a decision; but they are too strongly assured of the loyalty of the representatives of the Canadian people to believe that any individual among the Members who joined in that vote intended a slight to his Sovereign.

I have, &c.,
[Signed.] E. B. LYTTON.

The Right Hon. Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Bart., &c.

OUR MINISTER TO MEXICO.

Mr. Forsyth's Management of Matters committed to his Care.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1859.

The friends of the Hon. Mr. FORSYTH complain that his official and personal conduct while filling one of the most difficult and delicate of our foreign missions, has been harshly judged and misrepresented by the Press. They think that THE NEW-YORK TIMES, through its correspondents at the City of Mexico, and others who have afforded it material for editorial comment, has been especially prominent in this matter. Knowing well your purpose of being just to all, and your readiness to give any man a hearing who seems to have occasion for complaint, I have obtained, from reliable and responsible sources, the following authoritative statement of the various circumstances out of which occasions for assailing the late Minister to Mexico seem to have arisen, together with explanations relieving that gentleman from any suspicion of having made himself justly obnoxious to censure. With this introduction, and the additional suggestion that the facts of the following explanation may be relied upon as accurately stated, I proceed to give them in the words of my informant, without making myself responsible, however, for all its arguments and conclusions.

The first affair upon which complaints of Mr. F.'s conduct were based, is the case of the ship *Archibald Gracie* and her American crew, which constituted an expedition that sailed from San Francisco in 1856 to aid in the revolution of ALVAREZ and COMONFORT against SANTA ANNA. When Mr. F. reached Mexico, he found 150 of these men prisoners in the Capital, and undergoing trial as fillibusters and pirates. He immediately addressed himself to their case. The first word on business he uttered to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, (and that was the morning after his credentials were presented,) was upon this subject, and from that time forward, for three months, he devoted his earnest attention to a case that had enlisted his earnest attention to a case that had enlisted his warmest sympathies for his suffering countrymen—and excited his just indignation at the ungrateful treatment they had received from the Mexican Government. When after innumerable notes to, and conversations with, that Government, he found there were controlling political reasons why COMONFORT would not do them justice, (he dared not confess the truth which *that justice* would imply—to wit: That foreigners had been invited to take part in a domestic revolution,) he called those Americans together—stated to them the hopelessness of their case and the reasons for it, advised them to leave the country, provided the means for their going, and promised to send the whole correspondence and history of the case to their own Government at Washington. His advice was taken, with the earnest acknowledgment of the men that he had done all within his power for their relief. A few weeks afterwards an editorial appeared in the TIMES, giving a history of the case, justly dwelling upon the cruelties to which the prisoners had been subjected, and winding up with the declaration that, so far as it knew, "neither Gen. GADSDEN nor Mr. FORSYTH had even so much as lifted a finger in the behalf of their suffering countrymen." There is in the State Department a good-sized volume of correspondence which contradicts that charge.

2. Mr. FORSYTH has been censured for recognizing the Zuloaga Government. The simple truth is, that when he was called upon to decide that question, *there was no other Government to recognize*. His enemies forget that they charge him upon a state of facts which arose *after* his decision was made. Mr. F.'s sympathies for the Liberal Party in Mexico, struggling for freedom and constitutional rule, against the double tyranny of the Army and the Church, cannot be questioned; but how could he anticipate a state of things that is *unique* and exceptional in Mexican Revolutionary history? The universal rule has been that a successful *pronunciamento* in the Capital has been acquiesced in by all the States, and settled the question until the next revolution in the Capital; and when he saw the constitutional President himself pronouncing against the very Constitution under which he was elected, with the countenance of leading Liberals in the Capital, he had a fair right to suppose that the Liberal Party was effectually done for. The subsequent movement of JUAREZ in setting up a Constitutional Government at Queretaro, was a counter revolution, and which took place after Mr. F. had decided, and he waited until the last moment to decide. Had it been otherwise, and he had recognized JUAREZ, he would have been obliged to join him at his seat of Government, and in that case the spectacle would have been presented of an American Minister chased by ZULOAGA's soldiers, with the government he had acknowledged, from city to city, to the Pacific coast, and thence by way of the Isthmus to New-Orleans, and back to Vera Cruz—a proceeding neither agreeable to the feelings of an American gentleman, nor dignified in an American Minister. Mr. F. acted in this case upon his best judgment, with the facts before him. It is not fair to condemn him upon a state of facts that happened afterwards. This is the argument of Mr. F.'s friends, and I give it place here, at the same time suggesting that no harm would have been done had he been less precipitate in deciding to acknowledge *any* Government *de facto*.

3. Mr. F.'s friends complain that when the silver bars were discovered in a house under his control in Tacubayga, the Mexican correspondent of the TIMES, with expressions of intense mortification and regret at the scandal he was about to relate as fixed on the American Minister, (while it really seemed that the writer was quite pleased at the opportunity,) gave such a coloring to a perfectly innocent and every day affair as to make the American public believe that the American Minister had at the least been guilty of sacrilege; and when Col. MEJIA's card shortly afterwards appeared and blew away the mystification his enemies in Mexico had spun around that simple transaction, the TIMES omitted to publish that just antidote to the injurious insinuations of its Mexican correspondent. Mr. F.'s friends should remember that the TIMES was not bound as a matter of course to accept MEJIA's authority as superior to that of their own correspondent. Neither is it to be taken for granted that the TIMES Editor was made aware that *any* responsible party had made satisfactory explanation of the affair referred to.

4. Next comes an accusation from a Vera Cruz writer, which finds its way into the St. Louis *Democrat*—an accusation based upon a paragraph in the Mobile *Register*, assumed by the writer to be written with Mr. FORSYTH's authority. Here he is accused of meanness, falsehood, bribery, and prostituting his office to shield criminals against the Mexican laws! and the charges—ingeniously connected with the silver bars affair—are put in the shape of a series of counts and queries, to every one of which Mr. F. pleads "not guilty," with a perfectly clear conscience. Now when the *Register* paragraph was penned and published in Mobile, Mr. F. was in New-York, and knew no more about it than his accuser in Vera Cruz. That paragraph, though honestly meant, was written by a friend who misunderstood the facts. It was most unfortunate in that it was untrue and unjust to innocent parties. No one could have been more mortified at it than Mr. F. himself, and the moment he saw it he wrote home to have it immediately corrected and to assume for himself the entire responsibility of the silver business. This was fully done in the *Register* of the 15th inst. Those who know Mr. F. need not to be told that he is incapable of bribery, and that Judas money received for the betrayal of a trust would burn his palms and sear his heart. Mr. LOPERENO was received into his house, being a perfect stranger to him, at the earnest request of two of Mr. F.'s esteemed friends in Mexico, who felt a warm interest in him. He was *not* a "criminal" when Mr. F. sheltered him from the laws. He was simply a rich man of the Liberal Party, whose person ZULOAGA sought to seize in order to extort money from him. Too old and infirm to fly (his friends said he could scarcely walk, and that a month in prison would infallibly kill him,) and utterly without refuge unless Mr. F. gave it to him, Mr. F. took him in without money or price, and without a dream of either. He took him as he did MIGUEL LERDO DE TEJADA, a man as pure in mind and elevated in character as he was poor in purse, and of whom his enemies in Mexico also unjustly accused Mr. F. of receiving money. Equally untrue is it that "Mr. F. had LOPERENO disguised, and rode in the same coach with him to Vera Cruz." LOPERENO left the capital *openly* in one diligence, with his family, friends and servants, and Mr. F. with his family and friends in another—all the men armed and traveling together—to join their forces against the robbers, as they were without escort. LOPERENO left the capital under a bargain with the Government, by which he paid $32,000 down for the naked privilege of going beyond the jurisdiction of the Zuloaga tyranny. This sum was an absolute ransom for peace and escape from further robbery. He was neither criminal nor offender; there was neither debt, claim, nor fine, or pretence of either, set up by the Government against him—he was simply a rich Puro, and ZULOAGA wanted his money to help him carry on the war against his brother Puros. When Mr. F. had to leave Mexico and could no longer protect him, he was in the hands of his enemies and had to treat for his ransom—$32,000 was the ransom stipulated, and he went, but not in peace. He had hardly got half a day's journey before the telegraph was put to work to stop him. At first a legal expedient was adopted, and a Judge's order came to detain him upon a trumpery suit of the Majordomo of a Convent for a few hundred dollars rent, which he had already paid before, under the Church law of the Comonfort Government. As he had hundreds of thousands of dollars of property in Mexico, to answer any legal demand, this sham failed. At the next military post came a telegram signed by the Secretary of War, conveying the President's orders to stop him. What was before suspected was now plain—that ZULOAGA proposed to hold him within his jurisdiction, in order to have another pull at his purse. It was then that, indignant at such shameless treachery, Mr. F. climed in as his domestic, and carried him in triumph to the jurisdiction of his friends in Vera Cruz, in spite of the telegrams of the Government which overtook them at every post, and through the whole array of military "commandantes" and battalions who were ordered to stop him. The determined veto of the American Minister proved stronger than the orders of ZULOAGA to his army chiefs, and the force and habit of military obedience. Mr. FORSYTH's friends cannot complain of him, that in this and in numerous other cases he interfered to protect persecuted Liberals from pillage and prisons. Mr. FORSYTH never heard of a "Señor MARCO" whom his accuser asks him about. He did not bring "*that* treasure or any treasure, in his carriage from Tacubaya to Vera Cruz," for knowing he should have to fight his way through the robbers—as it afterwards turned out—it was as much as he thought he could do to bring his family and their necessary baggage through in safety. This Loperено story was started by Mr. FORSYTH's enemies of the Zuloaga Government, who hated him because he sympathized and sheltered men of the Liberal Party from its vengeance. Just before leaving Mexico one of the Zuloaga organs charged him in a solemn leader, with being the author of a plan of conspiracy against the Government, parts of which were to fire the Capital in twelve places; arm the Leperos for a general sack; put the President and Cabinet to death, and repeat the classical story of the Roman foray upon the Sabine Virgins. It was also reported about the city that he was to convey half a million of dollars in the stage, doubtless with the amiable hope of stimulating the cupidity of the gentlemen of the road to attack him in overpowering force.

The writer to the San Luis paper speaks of certain drafts, with LOPERENO's name to them, and this is the only approach to truth in the whole letter. But he is wrong about dates and amounts, and false in his injurious inferences. Those drafts grew out of a transaction long after Mr. F. had received LOPERENO into his house, and after his official relations with the Mexican Government were at an end. As a personal and private affair, the public has no business with it, except to receive from Mr. F.'s friends, by his authority, the assurance that it was destitute of every color of "bribe" or official "prostitution."

Mr. F. has been accused of indelicacy, in insisting that he is still the Minister to Mexico, and claiming the honors and emoluments of that office against the wishes of the Government. Mr. FORSYTH claims that there is no dispute between the Government and himself on this subject; that the *status* of Mr. F. has been fixed by the State Department and not by himself; that the withdrawal of a Legation for cause does not necessarily terminate a mission, and when withdrawn upon an issue made by the Minister and approved by his Government, precedent, justice, public propriety and policy all require the return of the same Minister when the Legation is returned.

Upon this last point I must be permitted a word. As to the delicacy of Mr. FORSYTH's position, or the justice of his demand to be returned to Mexico for a time in order to his own vindication, I refrain from any remark. But having made the first publication intimating the existence of a dispute between him and the Government as to his claim still to be the Minister to Mexico, I must insist upon the accuracy of my statement until satisfied of its error. Mr. FORSYTH seems to deny the truth of my intimation, and his friends claim that "his *status* is fixed by the State Department." These words expose the weak point in the controversy; and, if I have not been greatly misinformed, the simple truth is that, while the President referred to Mr. F. in his annual Message as "our *late* Minister," &c., and to this hour insists that his mission *has terminated*, Secretary CASS privately recognizes Mr. FORSYTH's claim, or rather does not dispute it. Mr. F. is an honorable man, and will not pretend to say that *the President* still recognizes him otherwise than as "our *late* Minister to Mexico." S.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Before Commissioner Bridgham.

THE DEPRECIATED GOLD COINS.

This case was resumed at 2 o'clock yesterday. Jos. C. Dilks, a patrolman of the Fourteenth Precinct, was the first witness called. He arrested the prisoner, assisted by his associate, Mr. Truman, and searched her person. He found $47 in good money, in bills, silver and gold. The nine $5 p

DAILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Feb. 4, 1859.

MEATS.

A somewhat better inquiry prevailed during the week for most kinds. Good supplies, however, have had the effect of preventing any rise in prices.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₩ lb	12	@	17
Beef, chuck roast, ₩ lb	8	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ₩ lb	6	@	9
Beef, porter-house steak, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Beef, sirloin, ₩ lb	13	@	15
Beef, rump steak, ₩ lb	11	@	14
Beef, corned, ₩ lb	6	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ₩ lb	7	@	12
Mutton, fore quarters, ₩ lb	6	@	10
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Lamb, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Veal, hind quarters, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Veal, fore quarters, ₩ lb	7	@	10
Veal, cutlets, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Pork, fresh, ₩ lb	10	@	11
Pork, salted, ₩ lb	9	@	10
Pork, jowls, ₩ lb	9	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 00
Soup Meats, ₩ lb	4	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ₩ lb	11	@	13
Hams, ₩ lb	11½	@	13
Shoulders, ₩ lb	8	@	9½
Tongues, each	63	@	75
Lard, ₩ lb	12¾	@	13¼
Lard, by the tub, ₩ lb	12½	@	12¾
Sausages, City made, ₩ lb	11	@	12
Tripe, ₩ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

The supply of Poultry is in excess of the requirements of buyers. The demand is limited. The changes in prices are unimportant. Game is not very freely offered. The enforcement of the "Game and Fish Laws" lessens the variety publicly exposed for sale. Privately, however, many dealers continue to furnish the usual supplies to their favorite customers.

Fowls, ₩ pair	62	@	1 00
Fowls, Buck's County, ₩ pair	1 00	@	1 75
Fowls, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Western Poultry, ₩ lb	8	@	11
Chickens, roasting, ₩ lb	12	@	—
Turkeys, ₩ lb	11	@	15
Geese, each	1 00	@	1 50
Geese, ₩ lb	9	@	12
Geese, Wild, each	75	@	1 00
Ducks, ₩ pair	87	@	1 25
Ducks, ₩ lb	14	@	16
Ducks, Canvas-Backs, ₩ pair	2 75	@	3 50
Ducks, Red-head, ₩ pair	1 25	@	1 50
Ducks, black, ₩ pair	87	@	1 00
Widgeons, ₩ pair	62½	@	75
Teal, ₩ pair	50	@	62
Wild Turkeys, each	1 50	@	3 00
Wild Turkeys, ₩ lb	13	@	15
Pigeons, Squab, ₩ dozen	2 25	@	2 75
Hares, ₩ pair	56	@	62
Rabbits, ₩ pair	44	@	50

FISH.

Dealers generally say they have very light supplies of Fish for sale, adding, however, the complaint that the demand for what they have to dispose of is unusually tame.

Codfish, ₩ lb	6	@	7	Salm'n Tr't, ₩ lb	15	@	—
Pickerel, ₩ lb	12	@	—	Brook Tr't, ₩ lb	50	@	—
Eels, ₩ lb	10	@	12	Frost Fish, ₩ lb	6	@	—
Flounders, ₩ lb	6	@	7	Cat-fish, ₩ lb	8	@	—
Striped Bass, ₩ lb	15	@	18	Black-fish, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Black do., ₩ lb	15	@	—	White-fish, ₩ lb	—	@	12
Perch, ₩ lb	8	@	10	Halibut, ₩ lb	—	@	15
Mullett, ₩ lb	8	@	10	Haddock, ₩ lb	—	@	6
Smelts, ₩ lb	12	@	—	Frogs, ₩ dozen	25	@	31
Oysters, ₩ 100					50	@	2 00
Oysters, pickled, ₩ 100					1 00	@	2 00
Clams, ₩ 100					25	@	50
Crabs, ₩ doz					18	@	—
Lobsters, ₩ lb					6	@	—
Salmon, City smoked, ₩ lb					18	@	20
Salmon, pickled, ₩ lb					12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ₩ lb					4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ₩ lb					4	@	5
Mackerel, smoked, ₩ lb					11	@	13
Mackerel, pickled, each					10	@	15
Sounds and Tongues, ₩ lb					8	@	10

VEGETABLES.

This branch of trade presents no very remarkable changes. Supplies are fair; business is spiritless.

Potatoes, ₩ bbl	1 25	@	2 50
Potatoes, ₩ bushel	50	@	87
Potatoes, ₩ half peck	12	@	16
Sweet Potatoes, ₩ bbl	4 00	@	4 50
Sweet Potatoes, ₩ half peck	18	@	25
Turnips, ₩ bushel	50	@	—
Turnips, ₩ half peck	6	@	9
Carrots, ₩ bushel	50	@	56
Carrots, ₩ dozen	10	@	15
Beets, ₩ dozen bunches	50	@	62
Beets, ₩ bunch	5	@	6
Onions, ₩ bushel	1 12½	@	1 75
Onions, ₩ peck	37	@	62
Cabbage, Red, ₩ dozen	1 00	@	1 25
Cabbage, Red, ₩ head	10	@	12½
Cabbage, ₩ doz	62½	@	1 00
Cabbage, ₩ head	6	@	10
Cranberries, ₩ quart	15	@	25
Tomatoes, ₩ quart can	25	@	—
Salad, ₩ head	3	@	5
Parsley, ₩ bunch	5	@	7
Watercresses, ₩ quart	10	@	12
Celery, table, ₩ bunch	10	@	12
Celery, soup, ₩ bunch	2	@	3
Leeks, ₩ bunch	6	@	—
Garlic, ₩ bunch	8	@	—
Spinach, ₩ peck	18	@	25
Squashes, each	15	@	25
Pumpkins, ordinary sizes, each	12	@	25

FRUIT.

All descriptions are in slack request. Lemons from Sicily are quite plenty and cheap. Oranges from Sicily and Havana are also abundant. Some poor French Chestnuts are in market.

Apples, ₩ bbl	3 00	@	6 75
Apples, ₩ half peck	20	@	50
Lady Apples, ₩ half-peck	50	@	75
Apples, dried, ₩ lb	11	@	13
Cherries, dried, ₩ lb	28	@	30
Raspberries, dried, ₩ lb	24	@	26
Citron, preserved, ₩ lb	20	@	25
Peaches, peeled, dried, ₩ lb	23	@	25
Plums, dried, ₩ lb	25	@	27
Hickory Nuts, ₩ quart	10	@	—
Walnuts, ₩ quart	10	@	12
Chestnuts, ₩ quart	18	@	—
Chestnuts, French, ₩ quart	10	@	12
Oranges, ₩ doz	12	@	62
Lemons, ₩ dozen	12	@	25
Figs, ₩ box	30	@	35
Figs, ₩ lb	12	@	—
Dates, ₩ lb	10	@	—
Raisins, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Currants, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Green Ginger, ₩ lb	25	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter is in fair request; Cheese is actively inquired for; and eggs are more sought after. Cheese has advanced.

Butter, State, by the tub, ₩ lb	26	@	28
Butter, State, ₩ lb	22	@	30
Butter, Ohio, ₩ lb	15	@	22
Cheese, new, ₩ lb	11	@	12½
Cheese, English, ₩ lb	18	@	—
Eggs, six for	13	@	—
Eggs, twelve for	25	@	—
Eggs, forty-eight for	1 00	@	—
Honey, ₩ can	—	@	50
Honey, Northern, ₩ bottle	—	@	25
Honey, ₩ lb	20	@	24

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ₩ doz	—	@	37
Mangoes, each	—	@	4
New-York Peppers, ₩ 100	37	@	62
Gherkins, ₩ 100	31	@	37
Pickled Onions, ₩ quart	12	@	—
Horse Radish, ₩ pint bottle	15	@	—
Horse Radish, dry, ₩ lb	12½	@	—
Sauer Kraut, ₩ quart	6	@	—
Sardines, ₩ box	31	@	—
Sweet Oil, ₩ quart bottle	31	@	37
Catsup, Tomato, ₩ pint bottle	12½	@	—
Catsup, Tomato, ₩ gallon	—	@	50
Catsup, Mushrooms, ₩ gallon	—	@	2 50

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 128 and 160; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; JOSEPH FORSYTH, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. WILCOX, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands. Nos. 445 and 446; MRS. CROWLIN, stand No. 156; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES C. LANE,
Ex Chief-Engineer of Explorations in South America, &c.
MECHANICAL AND CONSULTING ENGINEER,
Times Building, No. 41 Park-row,
Room No. 4. New-York.

PATENTS APPLIED FOR AND NEGOTIATED.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

LIGHT FOR THE MILLION.—THE CRYSTAL Oil Lamp, the safest, cheapest and most beautiful light in the world, excepting the sun. Call and see it every body. Oil at 75 cents per gallon. A brilliant light for less than ¾ of a cent an hour and no smell. We have got it. Come ye mourners and find comfort. Rights for sale. BROWN, No. 403½ Canal-st.

WHY WILL PEOPLE PERSIST IN ENDANGERING their lives and that of their families by using camphene or fluid, when they can get as good a light at a cost of ½ cent per hour, from the COAL OIL sold by A. C. KURK,
Manufacturer of COAL OIL LAMPS,
No. 61 Maiden-lane.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

CURE YOUR COUGH.
25 CENTS.
No. 113 3d-av.,
Near 14th-st.

EXCLUSIVELY TO LADIES.—PERIODICAL girdles, essential to health and comfort, sent free to any address. Price $2, which may be paid in advance or on delivery of the parcel. Address NEW-YORK ELASTIC CO., No. 325 Broadway.

TO JOB PRINTERS.—ANY PRINTER WHO has a lot of standing miscellaneous matter of an interesting nature that would make up a fine newspaper of medium size, may address immediately Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
NO. 624 BROADWAY.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
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Which is, most unquestionably, the
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
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WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 5, 1859.
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SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 5, 1859.
100TH CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.
100TH CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.
100TH CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.
100TH CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.
100TH CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,

arranged for the Piano-forte, with a beautiful illuminated title page, the publisher's price of which is thirty-five cents, or almost equal to one ticket of admission, will be
PRESENTED TO EACH LADY,
PRESENTED TO EACH LADY,
PRESENTED TO EACH LADY,
PRESENTED TO EACH LADY,
PRESENTED TO EACH LADY,

And the evening's entertainment will conclude with a GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
Prepared expressly for the occasion by P. G. & F. Edge.
To conclude with the capital farce, never before acted in this City, called
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.
Matilda James.....Miss Laura Honey
Supported by the strength of the company.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¾ o'clock precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NIXON & CO.'S SUPERB EQUESTRIAN COMPANY.
SECOND WEEK
of the
SERIES OF GRAND FESTIVALS.
STRIKING NOVELTIES FOR
SATURDAY NIGHT.
THE GREAT AMERICAN HUMORIST,
DAN RICE,
who has been received with
TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM.
This great
POPULAR FAVORITE,
who has been secured, at an immense expense, for a limited season, will
APPEAR EVERY NIGHT.
Also, the most sagacious and beautifully-trained horse in the world,
THE GREAT EXCELSIOR,
Mr. Rice will also introduce
THE FAMOUS COMIC MULES,
whose performances have been received with
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
NO PERFORMANCE THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON.
PRICES as usual.
The Evening performances will be commenced at 7½, and will be finished at 10½ o'clock.
ON MONDAY WILL BE PRODUCED
ON MONDAY WILL BE PRODUCED
ON MONDAY WILL BE PRODUCED
A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT, ENTITLED
A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT, ENTITLED
A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT, ENTITLED
THE GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM;
THE GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM;
THE GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM;
or scenes from the ancient Gymnasium, a series of physical beauties, by the gymnastic forces of the company, composed of
FORTY STAR PERFORMERS.
FORTY STAR PERFORMERS.
FORTY STAR PERFORMERS.
FORTY STAR PERFORMERS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DON PASQUALE.
The public are respectfully informed that
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
on her way through New-York to Albany, Troy, Rochester, Toronto, Buffalo and the West, will appear, for the first time,
On FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at 8,
in Donizetti's sparkling opera of
DON PASQUALE,
when she will sing her admired role of
NORINA,
assisted by FLORENZA, LORINI and MAGGIOROTTI,
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved seats.....$2
Admission ticket.....$1 | Family circle.....50 cents.
Amphitheatre.....25 cents.
On SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE,
when the opera of DON PASQUALE
will be repeated.
The price of admission for the
MATINEE.
ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
(No reserved seats.)
The sale of seats for Friday will commence on Wednesday morning, Feb. 9, at 9 o'clock at the regular ticket offices—Breusing's, Sibell's, and the Academy of Music. Tickets for the Matinée may also be obtained at the above places and at the principal hotels and music stores.
Mlle. Piccolomini leaves for Albany immediately after the Matinée.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, Feb. 21,
HIAWATHA,
A ROMANTIC SYMPHONY,
By ROBERT STOEPEL,
With Vocal Solos, by distinguished Artists,
A GRAND ORCHESTRA and a FULL CHORUS, supported by the MENDELSSOHN UNION. The musical portions will be connected by Readings from Longfellow's great Poem by
MATILDA HERON.
Full particulars will be given in further advertisements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Brilliant success of Mr. Lester Wallack's new piece, called
THE VETERAN.
Houses crowded to the ceiling every night.
EIGHTH WEEK OF MR. WALLACK,
SERIES OF MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX,
Assault by the Zouaves,
The Regiment on the March, &c., &c.
Will be played every night till further notice.
Seats can be secured ten days in advance.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 5,
The entertainment will commence with
PO CA-HON-TAS.
Pow-ha-tan.....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.
To be followed by
LINDA, THE CIGAR GIRL.
To conclude with the drama entitled
KIT CARSON.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Feb. 5, 1859.
The performance will commence with the musical Burletta of
JENNY LIND.
Jenny Lind.....Miss Lucille.
Concluding with THE WANDERING ROYS.
YANKEE JACK;

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS AFTERNOON, Feb. 5,
The performance will commence with
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
After which, the equestrian spectacle of
MAZEPPA, OR THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.
EVENING PERFORMANCE.
RORY O'MORE.
MAZZEPPA OR THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.
DEEDS OF DREADFUL NOTE.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
Third Week of Mr. D. S. WAMBOLD,
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By Messrs. C. H. FOX, E. WARDEN, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To conclude with S. BLEEKER'S celebrated and original local Burlettta, written expressly for this establishment, entitled
NEW-YEAR CALLS,
With new appointments, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

"MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS."
Go to PALACE GARDEN and see
THE WRONG JUVENILE COMEDIANS.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
The performance to commence with
THE KING, MINISTER AND GENERAL.
Songs, Dances, &c.
To conclude with
CROWDED HOUSES, OR FAMILY DIFFICULTIES.
Performance THURSDAY and SATURDAY afternoon. Admittance, 25 cents.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF BANVARD'S MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
A Panorama of the Holy Land at Banvard's Hall, No. 659 Broadway, EVERY EVENING at 7¾, and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; children 13 cents. Schools at reduced rates.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE—At Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. Those for the ensuing week will be as follows:
MONDAY MORNING, Feb. 7, at 1 o'clock—*Henry the Fourth*. Part I.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock—*Romeo and Juliet*.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 8 o'clock—*As You Like It*.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock—*Winter's Tale*.
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.
Tickets will not be sold after the reading has begun, and money will not be taken in lieu of them by the doorkeepers. An early attendance is solicited.
This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THRILLING EXCITEMENT!—PEERLESS SUCCESS OF THE NUBIAN TROUBADORS, or AFRIC COMEDIANS, the GREATEST MINSTREL TROUPE IN AMERICA!! THIS AFTERNOON at 3, THIS EVENING at 7½, a varied collection of laugh-provoking Negro, African and Southern plantation entertainments, of the most original and piquant character. The EXQUISITE AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SERPENT, &c. Admittance 25c.; Children under ten 13c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' THIRD CLASSICAL MATINEE,
Season of 1858-59,
At
DODWORTH'S HALL,
On
TUESDAY, Feb. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.,
With the assistance of AUGUSTUS BESIG.
PROGRAMME.
I. Sonate in A minor, Opus 105.....Schumann
For piano-forte and violin, in three movements.
WILLIAM MASON and THEODORE THOMAS.
II. Quartet in D minor, No. 43.....Haydn
1. Allegro. 2. Andante, O più tosto, Allegretto.
3. Menuetto, Allegro, Ma non troppo.
4. Finale, Vivace Assai.
Messrs. THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MATZKA and BERGMANN.
III. Etude for piano, Opus 23, No. 2.....Rubinstein
WILLIAM MASON.
IV. Quintet in B♭ major, Op. 87 (Posthumous).Mendelssohn
1. Allegro, Vivace. 2. Andante, Scherzando.
3. Adagio. E Lento. 4. Allegro, Molto Vivace.
Messrs. THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MATZKA, BERGMANN and BESIG.
The grand piano-forte is furnished by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, No. 84 Walker-st.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
For sale at the music stores and at the door.
Subscriptions for the series of six Matinées received at the door, and at the music stores of C. Breusing, Scharfenberg & Luis, and Schuberth & Co.

MR. C. VANDENHOFF'S EVENINGS.
Lyrique Hall, No. 765 Broadway,
(Two doors below Shaffenburg & Luis' music store.)
THIS EVENING,
By request, an
EVENING WITH DICKENS.
1. Birth-day of Little Dombey.
2. Richard Doubledick; the Poor Traveler's Story.
3. Mr. Bumble's Courtship.
Tickets 50 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY—An
EVENING WITH ROBERT BURNS.

ON EXHIBITION,
GIGNOUX'S GREAT MONOLIGHT OF NIAGARA FALLS,
(belonging to Mr. Belmont.)
Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society and Child's Hospital,
Under the patronage of Mrs. Du Bois, Mrs. D. D. Field, Mrs. Ed. Cooper, Mrs. Degen, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. Constant, &c., &c., &c., at
GOUPIL'S Gallery, No. 366 Broadway.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS.
CARL BERGMANN'S fifth and last but one Grand Sunday Concert, Feb. 6. Symphony No. 1, Beethoven; Les Preludes, (first time in America;) Overture, Athalia, Mendelssohn; Aria, Creation, Haydn; Song, Schuman, Mme. Caradori; Concert for Piano-forte, Mendelssohn. Admission 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY, Under the management of J. Moore & Wayne Olwine. Houses crowded from Parquette to Dome. OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN received nightly with shouts of enthusiastic applause. Miss JULIA DALY as "the Yankee gal on her Travels" received with cheer upon cheer. This successful Comedy will be played EVERY EVENING. Secure your seats in advance.

FINE ARTS.—OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. F. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.

LECTURES.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH
AT THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,
LIVINGSTON-ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
The principal electric telegraphs hitherto invented will be explained by the aid of diagrams, and their electric principles illustrated with appropriate apparatus by Professor STONE, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 1, 3 and 5, commencing at 7½ o'clock.
The diagrams exhibit original telegraphic inventions, Electro Chemical Telegraphs, Magneto Electric Telegraphs, the Needle Telegraphs used in England, the Dial Telegraphs of France and Germany, Morse's Telegraphic Instruments, and the Printing Telegraphs of House and Hughes.
The apparatus for illustration embraces Bunsen's Carbon Battery, Bain's Working Telegraph and Coil, Model of the Needle Telegraph, Morse's Working Register and Relay, the Magnets used in House's and Hughes' Instruments, Working Model of the Boston Fire Alarm, Large Electro-Magnet and Heliacal Ring, Working Electro-Magnetic Engine, Page's Magneto-Electric Machine, Large Decomposing Cells, Revolving Coils and Magnets, Large Axial Coil, Magnetizing Helices, &c., &c.
In the incidental experiments will be used Ruhmkorff's celebrated Induction Coil and the apparatus requisite for showing its wonderful powers.
Also, will be exhibited the newly-invented Electric Signal Lights of the American Electric Ocean Telegraph Company, and the simultaneous lighting of gas jets with the apparatus of the New-York Electric Gas Lighting Company. Tickets for the three evenings, 50 cents; single tickets, 25 cents.

POPULAR LECTURES.
It having been decided to give a series of Popular Lectures on Literature, Science and Art, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, and at a very moderate price, the following gentlemen have given their names and influence in aid of the object:

Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,	Hon. Luther Bradish,
Horace Webster, LL. D.,	Rev. Abel Stevens, LL. D.,
Rev. Fran's L. Hawks, D. D.,	Wm. H. Aspinwall, Esq.,
Rev. Thos. Carlton, D. D.,	Hon. Erastus Brooks,
Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D.,	Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D.D.,
Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D.,	Rev. Gorham D. Abbott,
Hon. Horace Greeley,	J. Marion Sims, M. D.,
S. S. Randall, Esq.,	John W. Francis, M. D.

The first Lecture will be given by the Rev. WILLIAM H. MILBURN, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9., on *The Life and Character of Aaron Burr*. A rare treat may be expected. Tickets, 25 cents, to all parts of the house.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURES.
Mr. De CORDOVA, having been honored by numerous friends with a request to repeat his course of lectures for 1859 in this City, takes leave to announce that he will repeat two of his former lectures and give
ONE NEW LECTURE
at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st., as follows:
On *Money* on THURSDAY, Feb. 3.
On *The Arabian Nights*, (a new lecture,) THURSDAY, Feb. 10.
On *Pun, Seriously Considered*. THURSDAY, Feb. 17.
Tickets for the Course $1; to be had at the principal music stores, and at the door on the evenings of the lectures. Single tickets 50 cents. Each lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Aaron Burr. The Rev. WILLIAM H. MILBURN will deliver the first of the Popular series of Lectures—an oration on the Life and Character of Aaron Burr—at the Academy of Music, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9. A rich intellectual entertainment may be expected.
Tickets 25 cents, admitting to all parts of the house. For sale at the music and bookstores and door. Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE ORATOREON LECTURES, IN THE Cooper Institute, by Professors S. BESWICK and C. P. BRONSON, on the *Science and Philosophy of Nature*, will be given every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, in Hall No. 22, second floor, at 7½ o'clock. The three Kingdoms of Nature will be illustrated by the most extensive apparatus ever exhibited in this City, showing the minutest and largest things in creation, especially in minerals, plants, animals and man, that we may know what we see, hear, feel, smell and taste. Elocution and oratory will be fully explained, and illustrated by a great variety of readings and recitations. Admission, 25 cents; two ladies and a gentleman, 50 cents. N. B.—The Oratoreon, or School for Elocution, Music and Oratory, is now open, under Professors Bronson, H. F. Briggs, M. Colburn and F. H. Nash. See circulars at the bookstores.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY LECTURE.—HERMAN MELVILLE, Esq., author of Typee, Omoo &c., will deliver the fourth lecture of the series in the Hall of the Library, 2d av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*South Sea Islands*. Tickets 50 cents. May be obtained of E. J. Brown & Co., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; Hegeman's drug store, Everett House, and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.
E. J. BROWN,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

THE COUNT JOANNES' ORATORICAL ILLUSTRATION OF SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY OF "HAMLET"—Will take place at the Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, as publicly rendered nearly 100 years. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Admission tickets 50 cents each, to be obtained at the principal hotels and at the Chapel in the evening at 7 o'clock. No free list. The discourse upon *The French Empire and its Metropolis* will be repeated next week.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.—DR. DE HASS' third lecture, under the auspices of the Ethnological Society, will be delivered in the Hall of the Historical Library, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8. Subject—*Contents of the Mounds; Relics of Ancient Art, showing the Taste, Skill and Advancement of the Mound Builders*. Tickets to be had at the usual places and at the door.

HUDSON LITERARY UNION.—LECTURE by the Rev. DONALD C. MCLAREN, D. D., of the United P. Church, in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Waverley-place, near Grove-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at 7¾ o'clock. Subject—*The Deluge as a Cause of Geological Change*. Admission 10 cents.

LAW LECTURE.—PROFESSOR THOMAS W. CLARKE will lecture at the University Law Department on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Relation of Master and Servant, Master and Apprentice, and Employer and Clerk*. This lecture is public.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—Lecture by GEO. WM. BOYD. Subject—*The False in American Life*, at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY, Feb. 7, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812 OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—A monthly meeting of the corps will be held at head-quarters, No. 62 Lispenard-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 7 o'clock, to make arrangements to celebrate the birthday of the illustrious General George Washington, and other business of importance. A punctual attendance is requested. By order
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
A. W. JONES, Colonel.
ABRAHAM COLEMAN, Secretary.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet at the Station-house, (near the Church,) to attend divine service in a body, at the Protestant Methodist Church, corner of Attorney and Delancey sts., on SUNDAY, Feb. 6, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Discourse by the Rev. Mr. HANKS. Let every Veteran be present if the weather permits.
By order,
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT of Southern New-York will hold its semi-annual session in the room, O. F. Hall, corner Grand-st., on MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. By order.
JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Scribe.

CURE YOUR COUGH.
25 CENTS.
No. 113 3d-av.
Near 14th-st.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL,—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

DRY GOODS.

BAARE, GEER & CO.,
No. 29 BARCLAY-ST.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS
AND MILLINERY GOODS,
Call the attention of wholesale buyers to their rich importation of Shirred Goods, called
RUBANS DAHLIA,
Sold under the license of
MR. HORACE H. DAY.

RUBANS DAHLIA.

THE DAHLIA TRIMMING.
A rich assortment of this newly-invented, elegant and fashionable style of Shirred Goods, in taffetas and gauze ribbons and trimming articles for dress and millinery purposes is for the first season introduced from France into our market. These Ribbons are drawn up or fluted by the elasticity of interwoven threads of VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER, by which medium alone those regular, lasting folds can be produced. They are offered to wholesale buyers by
Messrs. BAARE, GEER & CO.,
NO. 29 BARCLAY-ST.,
to whom I have granted the only license for the sale of them for the United States under Goodyear's Patent.
Calling the attention of merchants to this fact, I caution them against infringement on my Rights of Patent, as parties offering such fabrics, unlicensed, will subject themselves to legal prosecution.
The goods sold by BAARE, GEER & CO. shall bear my License Stamp in a conspicuous place on every piece, by which the sale thereof in the United States will be authorized.
HORACE H. D

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1859.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued THIS (Saturday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Illinois*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE VETERAN, or FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON & CO.'S GRAND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—LINDA—POCAHONTAS—KIT CARSON.

BOWERY THEATRE—JENNY LIND—YANKEE JACK.

BROADWAY THEATRE—RORY O'MORE—MAZEPPA—DEEDS OF DREADFUL NOTE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

PALACE GARDEN—THE WREN FAMILY.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

LYRIQUE HALL, NO. 765 BROADWAY—MR. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS—AN EVENING WITH DICKENS.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The Mails for the Isthmus, the Pacific Coast, and the Sandwich Islands, by the steamship *Illinois*, hence for Aspinwall, to-day, Feb. 5, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

The steamship *Etna*, of the Cunard line, will sail for Southampton and Havre to-day, and take the English and French mails, intended for the *Arago*. The mails will close at the Post-Office at 3 P. M.

The European mails by the *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, will close at the New-York Post-office the day before, at 12½ o'clock to go by railroad, and at 3 to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

At the hour of going to press, we have no tidings of either the *Kangaroo* or the *Asia*, now overdue at this port.

The doings of Congress are not of unusual interest. Mr. SEWARD, in the Senate, introduced a resolution of inquiry, as to the state of the defences of New-York. The territorial bills for Dacotah and Arizona were reported by Senator GREEN. Mr. JOHNSON, from the Public Land's Committee reported the House Homestead bill; with the promise of a Senate bill on the same subject. The private calendar occupied the remainder of the session. In the House, the Committee on Elections reported BIRD B. CHAPMAN entitled to his seat as delegate form Nebraska. Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pa., attempted to introduce a discussion upon Secretary COBB's letter but yielded to the order of the day, which was Private Bills.

The revenue letter of Secretary COBB is understood to meet the views of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House. The expected message of the President will, it is stated, appear in a few days, when the effect of the Secretary's missive shall have been ascertained. The President will, it is anticipated, read Congress a solemn homily on their tardiness. The President's scheme of military posts in Sonora and Chihuahua has been pronounced against by the appropriate Committee in the House. The Senate Territorial Committee is adverse to the bill organizing a Government for Colona or Jefferson.

In the Legislature of this State, the proceedings yesterday were meagre. Various bills of purely local interest were introduced in the Senate; and others of more general scope noticed. In Committee of the Whole, the bill to amend the Charter of the Harlem Railroad was discussed at length. In the Assembly, the bill to provide for the completion of the Canals was introduced. It imposes a five-eighths of a mill tax, and appropriates $875,000 for the continuation of the enlargement. The bills to amend the Divorce act, to repay Gov. KING his advances to the troops on Staten Island, and others, were reported favorably.

Our latest dates from Hayti are to Jan. 15. SOULOUQUE had issued a second proclamation, announcing his indisposition to resist the revolution; and it was supposed he was about to escape. Gen. GEFFRARD had arrived before Port-au-Prince. Aux Cayes still held out for the Emperor. The success of the proposed republic was thought to depend upon the freedom enjoyed in the election of a President. No other course could allay the jealousies of the blacks and mulattos.

The Salt Lake Mail to Jan. 15 arrived at St. Joseph, Jan. 31. The Legislature was still in session. Nothing, however, of importance had been transacted. The United States District Court had adjourned.

Another letter from Gov. WISE, on the Pacific Railroad, appears in a Fort Smith, Ark., paper—the gentleman to whom it was written being a resident of that town. The Governor persists in his opposition to the bill, and in his denunciations of the President.

The Hon. A. H. STEPHENS has positively declined a renomination to Congress, in a letter recently addressed to friends in Georgia.

The resolutions adopted by the New-Jersey Legislature, a few days ago, in reference to Quarantine, have since been found inadequate to express the full intensity of feeling entertained on the subject by that body. A supplementary one has therefore been proposed in the Senate denying the right of Congress to locate the lazaretto anywhere upon New-Jersey soil, without the assent of its people.

The Adams Express Company has paid $40,000 to the owners of the money lost by the recent robbery of the express chest upon the railroad between Atlanta and Montgomery.

The United States sloop of-war *Decatur*, Com. THATCHER, has been ordered from Nicaragua to San Francisco, to relieve the naval officers of that station.

The bark *Zotoff*, abandoned by her crew among the breakers of Swampscott, on the 2d inst., was subsequently boarded by a party of fishermen and carried into Boston harbor.

The examination in the case of CARMINA BIAGI, for passing depreciated gold coins of the United States, was resumed yesterday, before Commissioner BRIDGHAM. Patrolman DILKS testified as to the arrest, and the finding of $45 of the bad coin, which had been uttered in various places by the prisoner. Mr. BIRDSALL, from the United States Treasurer's office, examined the coins, and explained the manner in which they had been tampered with, and Mrs. HEWETT identified the piece passed to her by the woman. The case was postponed until to-day at 1 o'clock.

A lecture was delivered last evening by Captain A. M. OSBON, on "The South Sea Islands and their Inhabitants," before the Yorkville Grammar School No. 37. The lecturer detailed his experience among the Islands as a sailor, and related many curious and interesting facts.

The lecture of Doctor DE HASS, announced for this evening, has been unavoidably postponed until next week.

The inquest was held yesterday in the case of the youth, MICHAEL O'BRIEN, who was shot on Tuesday evening last in the butcher shop of Mr. WM. FORD, No. 202 Varick-street, and who died on the succeeding morning at the City Hospital from the effect of his injuries. The two companions of the deceased, who were with him when he was shot, gave direct testimony against Mr. FORD and declared the shooting an act of deliberate and unprovoked murder. Against this evidence, the testimony of a son of Mr. FORD, a boy twelve years old, was offered. He gave a very different statement, and upon his evidence the jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide, following which Mr. FORD was released from arrest.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, were 1,500 bales, at a decline of ⅛c. ℔ lb. Flour was rather more sought after. Wheat was less active. New Corn was in fair demand. Pork and Lard were depressed. Beef was pretty briskly inquired for. Rice attracted more attention. A good business was transacted in Coffee, Hides, Leather, Molasses and Tobacco. Freights continued quiet.

The Ocean Mails.

The great aim of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration seems to be to bequeath an enormous NATIONAL DEBT to posterity. All its new measures, as well as its execution of old ones, look to that as their grand consummation. The ordinary expenses of the Government have been carried up many millions beyond any former example;—the absurd Utah War added ten or twelve millions to the financial burdens of the country;—the Paraguay Expedition promises to render a similar service to an empty treasury;—the Pacific Railroad project, which was to add a hundred millions to the public debt, was also pressed by the President;—and he has now staked the political existence of his Administration upon obtaining power to saddle the country with a still further debt of two hundred millions for the purchase of Cuba. There seems to be no possible direction into which the ingenuity of the Administration has not pushed its debt-creating propensity. Even the Ocean Mail Service, which has been ruined under pretence of economy, is to be revived by incurring a debt of some millions for the construction of new lines of steamers!

The House Post-Office Committee has reported a bill providing for this object, which enlists the hearty support of the President's organ, the Washington *Union*. It proposes, in the first place, to create a mammoth monopoly to be called the "National Steamship Company," for semi-weekly mail service between the United States and Europe;—and divides the service into two parts,—the first division to be in alternate trips from Portland, Boston, New-York and Philadelphia to Liverpool,—and the second in alternate trips from Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah and New-Orleans to Southampton: the departures to be fixed by the Postmaster-General so as to give one in each week from some Northern port, and one in each week from some Southern port,—the steamers from New-Orleans being required to touch at Havana, Santander in Spain and Bordeaux in France. For the first, or Northern Division, not less than *six* steamers of not less than 2,000 tons measurement are required:—for the second, or Southern, *eight* steamers of not *more* than 3,000 tons; and the third section of the bill provides that "*the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to advance the bonds of the United States, bearing five per cent. coupons, towards the construction and equipment of said eight steamships for the Southern Division.*" The amount to be thus advanced is required to be "equal to the accruing United States postages sea and inland," or for a sum not to exceed $400,000 per annum. As the accruing postages upon such a route would be utterly unreliable, the "National Steamship Company" would inevitably select the safe alternative and take bonds of the United States to the amount specified. The Administration proposes, in other words, that the Treasury shall construct and equip *eight* steamships for the *Southern* European mail service, and incur a public debt therefor. We are not yet prepared to believe that the Administration has the power, even with the aid of all the log-rolling contrivances which have been foisted into the bill, to carry so flagrant a proposition through either branch of Congress.

Besides this debt feature of the bill, it has been so contrived as to give the country no fixed, reliable and convenient Ocean Mail service of any kind. At the North we are to have weekly mails from a different city each successive week. Every person desiring to send letters to Europe will thus be compelled to keep constant watch of the ports of sailing and mail his letters on different days, and by different routes, each successive time of departure. The same irregularity will prevail in the Southern division:—so that no section and no city will be properly accommodated in its postal service. New-York, which pays into the Federal Treasury *two-thirds* of all the Customs dues of the country—is to have a mail once a month: for the other three weeks she is to depend upon Philadelphia, Boston and Portland. It is perfectly clear that the bill is not intended by its framers to meet the wants of the Postal service. Its object is to establish *nine lines of steamships*, and to put them all under the control of a single gigantic monopoly backed up by the credit of the Federal Government:—and the promise of aiding the commerce of nine different ports is relied upon as the means of accomplishing this end. If the bill were passed, the bonds issued, the steamers built and equipped, and the whole scheme put in operation, the uncertainty and dissipation of the service would deprive it of all popularity, and would drive the mails into foreign steamers.

But a still more insidious attempt to break down our American steamers, and throw the whole Postal service into the hands of English vessels, is found in an amendment offered by Mr. ENGLISH of the same Committee, which authorizes the Postmaster-General to make contracts for *ten* years instead of *two*, upon the same terms as were authorized by the bill of last session. As we have already explained, in another article on this subject, the effect of this will be to throw the whole Postal service into the hands of the English steamers, and drive from the ocean the few American steamships that still remain.

There is still another amendment pending, proposed by Mr. HORTON, of the same Committee, which provides for a weekly service between New-York and Liverpool, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, under contracts for ten years, limiting the compensation to the sea and inland postages, or to the sum of $12,500 for each round trip, at the option of the contractors. Under such a bill the European mail service may be organized with American steamers,—and, as according to the Postmaster-General's own showing, when the service is maintained, the postages received amount to this sum, it would impose no burdens upon the treasury. This seems to be the only feasible project now before Congress, and as something must be done promptly to save the Ocean Mail service from utter destruction, we hope it will be adopted.

ABOLISHING OUR CITY JUDGE.—Although a bill has been introduced in the Legislature providing for the repeal of the office of City Judge, and with it, of course, the utter extinction, judicially, of the too notorious functionary who now occupies the place, yet, for some cause which does not appear, the measure hangs fire. If the object of the bill be merely to get rid of an improper incumbent, unless he were much more obnoxious than he is, which is hardly a supposable case, we should regret the resort to special legislation for such a purpose. It would be better, if there were no possibility of getting rid of him by impeachment, as his predecessor was got rid of, to permit him to serve out the remainder of his term, which is but two years. But the motive for the repeal of the office must be, of course, its entire uselessness. Since the reconstruction of the Court of Special Sessions the City Judge becomes an unprofitable, clumsy, and costly supernumerary. The Recorder is both able and willing to hold the three weeks sessions of the General Session as before 1850. We do not see, therefore, why the Judiciary Committee should hesitate to recommend a measure which is in fact a legal necessity.

Transfers of Real Estate.

If any of the comfortable and prosperous citizens of the State of New-York have any real estate on which there happens to be a mortgage, or have among their possessions some good second mortgages about which they occasionally indulge a self-complacent feeling, they will be interested in the information that there is a process within the covers of the Revised Statutes by which a first mortgage may be foreclosed, the property sold and their rights cut off while they remain in a state of blissful ignorance of the whole proceeding. Such a case recently happened in Monroe County,—a report of which was published in the Law Record of yesterday's TIMES.

The process is facetiously termed "Foreclosure by advertisement." The notice that the Statute requires to be given to the parties is a copy of the advertisement of sale, folded and directed to the party concerned, and deposited in the Post-office. If this should not happen to reach him, and he is not a reader of the smallest newspaper in the remote corner of the county where the property lies, he will awake some morning and find his property sold, and in the possession and legal ownership of another, and not to be recovered without a long litigation, and the proof of fraud strong enough to invalidate a legal proceeding conducted according to law. If the proceeding comes to his knowledge at all, the parties foreclosing are only required to give him notice twenty-eight days before the sale. The temptation may be strong to comply with the statute without allowing him to get actual notice at all. The evidence the parties foreclosing are bound to supply to make their title good on the records is an affidavit by some person, no matter whom, that he has deposited in the Post-office a notice directed to the owner. This is subject to the usual risks of miscarriage. But, suppose the person, after mailing the notice, and making the affidavit, returns to the Post-office, and, on some pretence, withdraws the letter; or, suppose he deposits the notice in the Post-office properly directed, according to the statute, but inclosed in another envelope directed to somebody else; or, suppose the person who makes the affidavit is a stupid or careless clerk, or a man who is not conscientious on the subject of legal affidavits. Upon how many contingencies does it depend whether *actual* notice reaches the parties proceeded against; and, if some man who is not above committing a fraud wishes to comply with the statute, and, at the same time take your property without your knowledge, how abundant are his facilities! The result is that the property is foreclosed and sold without actual notice to the parties interested, and they are without remedy at law, except in a case of positive and proved fraud. Such a statute remaining among our laws is an enormity.

Every man who owns property on which there is a mortgage, the principal of which is past due, is subject to the dangers of this law. If the mortgagee, or any person who can obtain the mortgage and get an assignment of it, wishes to do what this statute allows, he can easily accomplish it. After an owner has paid his semi-annual interest, he will probably not think of the mortgage again for six months. In the meantime the owner of the mortgage can advertise the sale in any paper he chooses—the weekly paper of least circulation in the city—for twelve weeks post a copy on the outward door of the City Hall, and file a copy in the County Clerk's Office, and deposit a notice in the Post-office addressed to the owner and parties interested in the property, and sell the property at the City Hall. The title would appear good on the record if an affidavit is recorded of the publication and filing of the notice, the fact of the sale, and the service of the notice on the parties. The law is satisfied if the notice is deposited in the Post-office directed to the parties. If in any way this affidavit can be procured and at the same time the actual transmission of the notice erased, the result will be accomplished and the property will pass with good title to the purchaser at the sale, and the owner when he comes to find it out will be without remedy, unless he can do one of the most difficult of all things—prove a positive fraud.

This is a most serious drawback upon the ownership of real estate, created by the lax provisions of the law concerning its sale. Another—applicable especially to this City—grows out of the manner in which sales at auction are made by the officiating auctioneers. Information of the highest importance to purchasers is often withheld; the description of the property given by the auctioneer is frequently unintelligible; no diagrams or maps sufficient to describe it are afforded, and we have known such a diagram, when provided, held *upside down* to the crowd of expected bidders. These things have frequently occurred at sales of real estate held at the Merchants' Exchange. That they are intentional is apparent from the pertinacity with which officiating auctioneers resist a change. They can only be intended for the benefit of initiated favorites, who have been fully informed of the situation, advantages and value of the property, and whose interest is of course promoted by keeping others from the same knowledge.

We have always insisted that compulsory sales of real estate should be made under the same precautions which are always observed by voluntary sellers:—that the property should be fairly mapped and described,—that it should be conspicuously advertised in papers generally read; and that, on the day of sale, full descriptions should be furnished, with maps, boundaries, &c., to the buyers in attendance. Less than this cannot be done without favoritism on the one side and injustice on the other.

The auction sales of real estate in the City are usually managed with so much deception and mystification, that the business of selling has mainly fallen to private office brokers. It is rare that one of these sales is conducted in a manner to command the full confidence of the public. They take it for granted that the property offered for sale will be protected by the owner or some of his friends, who, in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, are privately employed to bid up the prices, and to one of whom it is generally knocked down. Ask some of these auctioneers (for there are highly honorable exceptions among them) to give you, after the sale, the names of the buyers for publication, and to tell you whether or not the property was sold *bonâ fide*, and they will refuse, sometimes with civility, and sometimes with contempt. Buyers are constantly trifled with and humbugged. Nothing is more common than to post a parcel of property all over the City, and advertise it in all the papers, as "to be *peremptorily* sold," which, if it means anything, means that it will be *bonâ fide* sold, and change hands to the lowest bidder, no matter how low that price may be. And yet nothing is more common than for the owner or some of his friends to stand by and bid it up above the price at which any one will actually buy it, and then the auctioneer will knock it down to this employed Peter Funk, under the *alias* of George Washington Montgomery, and publish the sale, without the buyer's name, in all the papers as a *bona-fide* sale. Of course, all readers who give faith to such reported sales are deluded and misled, and frequently to their injury; for the effect is either to induce them to pay more for similar property than it is actually worth, or else to induce them to refuse to sell similar property at what it is fairly worth, when it would be to their advantage to sell. All such chicanery, deception and fraud are unworthy of respectable men, and ought to be discountenanced and discarded by the great body of real estate auctioneers.

An Agreement of Doctors.

The disagreements of doctors have long been proverbial. Their agreements, we think, are likely hereafter to acquire at least an equal renown. If it is impossible for ordinary mortals to come to a decision on any point mooted among doctors, it would appear to be equally impossible for doctors to come to a decision on points which would be settled in twenty minutes by ordinary men.

On Wednesday evening last, the Academy of Medicine of this City met in full force to transact their usual business, and also to settle a grave question of professional and personal character at issue between certain of their members, not the least distinguished of the body. The public is already familiar with the outlines of this question, raised by Dr. HORACE GREEN in consequence of many reports injurious to his good name as a Surgeon which had been circulated in private society, and had eventually escaped into the public journals, as he had reason to believe, through the complicity, tacit or overt, of two of his colleagues, Dr. MOTT and Dr. BEALES.

The points of importance at issue were simply these: First: Did or did not a certain gentleman, for a short time the patient of Dr. HORACE GREEN, and subsequently under the charge of Drs. MOTT and BEALES, come to his death in consequence of the peculiar treatment to which he had been subjected by the first-named of these gentlemen? And, Second: Had or had not Drs. MOTT and BEALES given their countenance to the impression confessedly entertained by the patient himself and by some of his friends that Dr. GREEN'S treatment had really endangered his life?

The first of these points was to be settled on purely professional testimony. The records of the *post-mortem* examination made of the body of the deceased was before the Academy with the history of his case. After a rather stormy and Congressional kind of debate, the Academy, in its scientific capacity, decided unanimously not only that the death of Mr. WHITNEY, the patient in question, had not been caused by the treatment of Dr. GREEN, which was the matter before them, but also that it had not been caused by the treatment of Drs. BEALES and MOTT, which had never, we believe, been alleged by anybody in or out of the Academy before. By this verdict, Dr. GREEN—who distinctly claims to understand the use of probangs and of nitrate of silver, and whose claims are supported by the first medical authorities of Europe—and Dr. BEALES, who professes a profound ignorance alike of probangs and of nitrate of silver, were equally exonerated from any share in the catastrophe of the disorder, the cure of which had been confided to them successively. Dr. MOTT, who had at first advanced the proposition that Mr. WHITNEY did "die in consequence of the treatment to which he had been subjected, previous to the attendance of Dr. BEALES" and himself—by which, of course, he meant to imply an unexpressed censure of Dr. GREEN—afterward fully retracted that proposition.

So far, the professional aspect of the case, chiefly interesting to the public as an illustration of the extent to which surgeons of the highest reputation, after even 53 years of practice, may blunder in the diagnosis of disease; and of the important fact that the science of medicine has by no means attained that height of perfection which can justify its professors in rejecting any new light legitimately thrown upon its secrets, and any addition, were it but a new variety of probang, to their means of reaching the possible seats of disease in the complicated mortal organization of man the immortal.

The personal issue involved matters not less important to the public at large. It is a thing of no slight moment to all of us that we should be so far satisfied of the high and impartial character of our reputable medical advisers as to believe that they cannot be diverted by our own sick whims and fancies, when those whims and fancies happen to fall in with their instincts of professional jealousy, as to accept our theories of disease, and proceed to treat us accordingly. The allegations advanced before the Academy, and the direct avowals of Drs. BEALES and MOTT, had tended to produce a very general impression that these gentlemen had allowed Mr. WHITNEY to declare himself "killed by Dr. GREEN;" that they had suffered the last moments of their patient to be embittered by this belief; and that they had yielded so completely to its angry prevalence in the minds of his family as to be swayed (doubtless much against their own will and at the cost of great pain to their own best feelings of duty) from the discharge of the obligations of professional courtesy towards Dr. GREEN.

The proceedings of Wednesday night at the Academy have done nothing to weaken this impression. So far as Dr. GREEN is concerned, the action of the Academy is doubtless as satisfactory to him as to the public. But it is much to be regretted that the public should be still left to look with a certain degree of distrust upon the mutual relations of gentlemen of the medical profession with one another; and that the invalid, who calls in the services of a physician of reputation, should be allowed to tremble at the prospect that his enfeebled frame will have to contend not only with positive disease, but also with the possible misdirection which professional jealousy, or distrust of some previous practitioner, may give to the mind on whose clear and passionless workings he is forced to hang his hopes of recovery. It certainly appears to us that the Academy owed it to their profession and to the public to settle most completely just that part of this unfortunate business which they passed over in profound silence.

A sort of railway-massacre verdict of "Nobody to blame" by no means meets the full exigency of the case.

OUR MINISTER IN NICARAGUA.—A telegram from Washington, which we published yesterday, stated that the Administration was inclined to *discredit* the reports of Gen. LAMAR'S excesses in Nicaragua. We are not surprised to hear it. Every American would be naturally disposed to discredit rumors of conduct so utterly unbecoming to Gen. LAMAR personally, and so disgraceful to the country which he represents. But the President has no right to yield to this very natural and proper inclination at the expense of truth, and to the damage of the public interest. *He has it in his power to verify these statements at pleasure.* There are now, either on file in the State Department, or in the private possession of Gen. CASS, representations from American officials to precisely the same effect as those published in the TIMES, and confirming, to the fullest extent, everything we have said upon the subject. If these are not sufficient, let the President call upon the officers of the *Decatur*, the *Merrimack*, or any other ship of the United States squadron at the port of Leon,—or upon the Commodore of the squadron himself,—and he will procure testimony which it will be utterly impossible for him to discredit.

Mr. BUCHANAN has a natural aversion to recall for misconduct any of his own appointees. But in so flagrant a case as this he has no choice. He cannot retain Gen. LAMAR in his present position without sanctioning his conduct, and sharing the disgraceful responsibility which it involves. If he has any sense of personal or official propriety left, he cannot avoid noticing acts which have made the cheek of every American on the Isthmus burn with shame and indignation. In the present critical condition of our Central American relations, moreover, it is little short of madness to leave the large interests we have at stake there in such incompetent and faithless hands. The English special Minister is there, with means of influence which nobody better appreciates than Mr. BUCHANAN, eager to deprive us of the ascendancy we have always asserted in the affairs of the Isthmus, and French intrigue is boldly and sagaciously aiming at the same result. That under such circumstances the defence of American honor and American interests against such odds should be intrusted to a Minister habitually disabled by habits of intoxication from any adequate attention to public business—so careless of his personal dignity as to be seen openly lying in a public warehouse, without hat, coat, shoes or stockings—a subject of derision to strangers, and of pity and shame to his countrymen,—and so careless of the trust confided to him as to leave the most confidential papers of his mission scattered upon the floor and open to all, is certainly deeply to be deplored. We need in Nicaragua now the ablest diplomatist in the public service, and the President could not do anything better for his own reputation or for the welfare of the country than to send such a man forthwith to the post now disgraced by the presence of Gen. LAMAR.

THE PRESIDENT'S MILITARY POSTS IN MEXICO.—It is reported from Washington that the House Committee on Military Affairs have decided against the recommendation for the establishment of military posts on Sonora and Chihuahua, made by the President in his Annual Message. Mr. BUCHANAN is not fortunate in securing concurrence in his projects. The people and Congress both oppose his views—those of his own political household scarcely less than avowed opponents. Indeed the opposition would seem to embrace the whole country. It has sometimes been proposed to form a party of all who disapprove the general policy of the Administration; but under present circumstances the universality of such an organization would be the chief objection. It is all very well to have a party strong enough to conquer, but not that it should leave room for no rival. As the case now stands Mr. BUCHANAN is well nigh alone. He has not even his Cabinet with him; and unless he makes haste to verify the report of his approaching nuptials, his declining years must be too solitary for comfort. He is less than two years in office, yet it is impossible to conceive of a more melancholy failure than his Administration has proved. Apparently bewildered by his astounding Lecompton miscarriage, he flounders on without support or respect from any quarter, and must, if he have human feelings left, look anxiously forward to the day that shall release him from a position for which he has shown himself so distressingly incompetent.

The New Minister to England.

The social compact entered into by Mr. BUCHANAN with BENNETT is perhaps the only one of his numerous contracts of a political kind to which the President seems determined to approve himself thoroughly loyal.

It is now rumored from Washington that Mr. and Mrs. BENNETT will be the guests of the President at the time of the ball which is to be given to Lord NAPIER on the 17th inst., and that Mr. DALLAS, on retiring from the English Mission, (should he decide so to do,) will be succeeded by Judge ROOSEVELT, of this City, the brother-in-law of Lady GORE OUSELEY, and a personal friend of the Editor of the *Herald*. In the midst of the Presidential tergiversations, it is pleasant to be able to chronicle this oasis of steadfast devotion to an *alter ego* so appropriately selected, as the laureate of "Mary Ann," and the Columbus of Plum Gut.

Amusements.

CONCERT.—Miss C. A. DINGLEY gave her second annual concert at Mozart Hall, on Wednesday evening, assisted by Mr. APTOMMAS, Mr. BRISTOW, Mr. MAYER and Mr. MCCONKEY, the programme containing eleven numbers, and a good selection of music. There was, however, but a single ballad, two out of the eleven items being sliced from foreign composers. The ingenuity with which singers avoid the popular element is really remarkable. A new song is a thing perfectly unknown to the modern concert room. To hear anything of the sort it is necessary to go to the Minstrels,—and hence the Minstrels, black and coarse though they be, enjoy the best patronage of the public. In every other country but this, new saloon music is one of the features of a concert programme, the old, old string of Italian screaming pieces is the rule with us; one concert is precisely like another, and the public, bored to death with constant reiteration, stays away.

Miss DINGLEY possesses a magnificent voice, and enters into the duties of her profession with evident ardor. The pieces selected for her efforts on Wednesday were mostly beyond her powers, but she did well with them, and won the approbation of the audience. A voice so admirable should receive the most scrupulous cultivation. Mr. APTOMMAS played some of his harp-pieces with effect, and Mr. MAYER sang a German Volkslied in a way to secure a hearty and genuine encore. The concert was well attended considering the atrocious state of the weather.

Mr. GEO. VANDENHOFF gives an "Evening with Dickens" to-night. It consists of Tales and Sketches from Dickens', on the plan adopted by the novelist himself in his Readings in London.

Miss GREENFIELD, better known as the "Black Swan," a colored vocalist of some distinction, purposes giving a Grand Concert in this City, the proceeds to be devoted to the cause of African advancement.

Sylvanus Cobb is to lecture in Boston next week. It is not stated that he will lodge with Mr. Everett during his stay.

Gen. Cass is reported to have suffered two slight apoplectic attacks recently, requiring medical treatment.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

The House Exhausted—Small Progress Made—A Five-eighths Mill Tax for Enlarging the Canals and Paying Interest on Outstanding Drafts—The State Tax Two and a Half Mills—Legislation for New-York.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 4, 1859.

It was so evident that the House had been overworked, that this morning there was a surprising willingness to adjourn over to Monday evening. The old guard, which insists that the mill shall grind, however low the water, insisted on the Ayes and Nays; so those who think the people are pleased with long and unremitted sessions are right on the record. But the wisdom of an adjournment was obvious enough. For two days back, progress has been reported on everything of importance that has come into General Orders. Members, weary and exhausted, refuse to give much thought to anything, and will rather risk killing a good bill than passing a bad one; so the friends of the bill themselves move to recommit, to save it. On Thursday, the School bill, said to have been prepared by Superintendent VAN DYCK, was butchered by a vote, on striking out the enacting clause, of 68 to 20; the just little bill putting the Hell Gate pilots on the same footing as the pilots of Sandy Hook was suspended till next General Order day; the bill providing for the trial in New-York or Kings County of Staten Island incendiaries was laid over for more debate—of which it will probably enjoy enough.

The whole question of the removal of Quarantine still remains under consideration of the House Committee on Commerce. Probably a bill will be reported by Tuesday or Wednesday. The hope that Sandy Hook may yet be obtained is by no means surrendered. A just compensation to New-Jersey for parting with her jurisdiction over it will doubtless be authorized. But what money will be appropriated for the purposes of removal, what device suggested for the use and accommodation of the sick after the sale of the Castleton property, what method of rendering lighterage possible at the lower anchorage, is yet to be determined.

This morning the Canal Committee of the House reported bills providing that there shall be a tax of five-eighths of a mill on each dollar of the taxable property of the State for the next fiscal year, mostly for prosecuting the work of enlarging the canals. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are authorized and required, if necessary, to invest, from time to time, any surplus of the moneys of the Canal Debt Sinking Fund, not less, in all, than the sum of $500,000—the moneys thus invested to be applied to meet the appropriations made; and the moneys arising from the tax shall, when paid into the Treasury, be applied, in the first instance, to reimburse the Sinking Fund, with interest at 5 per cent. The $875,000 (proceeds of five-eighths mill tax) are to be applied to the enlargement of the Erie, Oswego and Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and to the completion of the Black River Canal, as follows:

Erie Canal	$420,150
Oswego Canal	140,640
Cayuga and Seneca	68,615
Black River Canal	63,780
Genesee Valley	12,700
Champlain	44,115
To pay interest, &c	125,000

These moneys are to be paid for work to be done *after* the 1st of March next, to secure a seven feet channel.

I have said little about the policy of the Legislature with regard to the Canal Enlargement, the Floating Debt, the Outstanding Drafts, &c., because all has been unsettled about it, and no policy fairly agreed upon. This is settled, however, pretty definitely—that the whole State tax will not be permitted to be more than two and a half mills; of which one and an eighth will be for the support of the General Government, six-eighths for Schools, and five-eighths for Canal Enlargement, of which one-eighth is for interest on Outstanding Drafts.

In the House, this morning, the project of abolishing the office of School Commissioner was reported against, and the proposals to allow traveling expenses to Judges elected prior to 1856; to repeal the act creating the office of Commissioner of Records; to pay Ex-Governor KING for money advanced by him to troops stationed at Castleton, to divide the New-York Sixth Judicial District, favorably reported and the reports agreed to. The bill repaying Gov. KING was afterwards passed. There was a great falling off in the number of bills introduced, the only ones in the slightest affecting your citizens being the following, by Mr. SHAW, for the relief of tax and assessment payers in the City of New-York. Mr. WOODRUFF, in relation to the Marine Court of the City of New-York. Mr. MASTERSON, to amend the charter of the New-York Institution for the Blind. Mr. C. S. SPENCER, to amend the Hell Gate Pilot act, and to amend the Pilot acts of 1853, '54 and '57.

The Senate received a few new bills: from Mr. SCHELL, to increase the number of Directors of the Harlem Gas-Light Company, and also to authorize the Second-avenue Railroad to construct an additional track; from Mr. SPINOLA, to provide for the payment of a deficiency in the revenue of Brooklyn; Mr. MATHER, to incorporate the St. Joseph's Asylum of New-York; and from Mr. ELY, to amend the law relative to principals and factors, or agents.

When the Senate came into General Orders, Mr. SPINOLA pitched into the bill enabling the Harlem Railroad to enjoy, by virtue of a statute, all its present privileges within the City limits of New-York and to enjoy them for thirty years. He particularly excepted to that provision which allows the Company to run down by steam to Forty-second-street,—in less than thirty years that might be as great a nuisance as to-day it would be for the locomotive to go snorting at full speed past the City Hall to the door of the Astor House. His proposed amendments, however, were all lost. But Senator ELY'S amendment that nothing in the act should be construed to prevent the Legislature at any future time from rescinding, altering, or modifying the privileges granted, was adopted. The Senate wanted to adjourn over till Monday, but there was not the necessary quorum to do that very judicious thing.

But to fetch up arrears in your reports, I must say that the President of the Senate has announced as the Select Committee on the memorial of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and of the Commissioners of the New-York Sinking Fund, Messrs. ELY, HALSTED and JOHNSON. On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, the following has been adopted: "*Resolved*, That the Commissioners of the Land Office report, at an early day, what pieces or parcels of land, or of lands under water, or water rights, or privileges, belonging to the State, are not used for State purposes; specifying the condition, character, quantity, (as near as may be) and locality of each lot, and the purposes for which it is now used; also, what pieces or parcels of said lands or water privileges may be sold without depriving the State of any lands or water rights necessary for public purposes." This resolution evidently squints towards west Washington Market. Whether Senator WILLIAMS is ready to suggest a practical solution of that question I know not. It is probable, however, the Legislature will take some action, looking to the sale of such lands, described in the resolution, were sold to help pay a portion of the State indebtedness.

Senator FOOTE has presented a petition for the passage of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, a thing scarcely heard of in these days, and yet there is a decided disposition on the part of Prohibitionists to require some stringent legislation on that subject.

Mr. MATHER presented a petition, and has given notice of a bill incorporating the St. Joseph's (Roman Catholic) Asylum in New-York.

Mr. AMES, from the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, has reported a bill to prevent the issue of false receipts and bills of lading, and to punish the fraudulent transfer of property by warehousemen, wharfingers and others. This bill is very stringent, and, if reports be true, very necessary. If it pass it will prevent much peculation now carried on upon our Canals by the connivance of men claiming to be respectable. Complaints have been heard for many years that there was no law to reach and adequately punish offences of this character. Senator AMES having had a large experience in the Canal transportation business, is abundantly competent to meet and provide for every emergency that may arise.

Mr. DIVEN, from the Judiciary Committee, has given the death blow, with the aid of the Senate, to any attempt to modify the law relative to divorces, for this year at least. I do not think there is the slightest disposition to modify the Divorce law, by increasing the opportunities for obtaining separation.

The State Medical Society, after three days session, has adjourned. Several valuable papers were read, among which the most interesting was one by Dr. WILLARD on the Albany Sore throat, which though less prevalent than it was a month ago, does not yet quite cease to rage. Most of its victims are children. The following officers were elected:

President—Prof. B. FORDYCE BARKER, New-York City.

Vice-President—Dr. Daniel T. Jones, Onondaga.

Secretary—Dr. Sylvester D. Willard, Albany.

Treasurer—Dr. John V. P. Quackenbush, Albany.

Permanent Members—Drs. Franklin Tuthill, Horace K. Willard, Seth Shove, Urlah Potter, Henry N. Porter, C. M. Crandall, A. J. Dallas, P. H. Strong, John Ball, M. C. Hasbrouck, James P. Boyd, R. L. Allen, John Putnam, Stephen Hagadorn, J. F. Trowbridge, H. M. Conger.

CENSORS.

First District—John Ball, Peter Van Buren, John McNulty.

Second District—I. S. Sprague, S. H. French, Geo. Barr.

Third District—B. B. Staats, T. W. Blatchford, P. McNaughton.

Fourth District—Alexander Thompson, G. W. Burwell, A. Van Dyck.

The Normal School held its closing exhibition yes-

afternoon in presence of an immense crowd of legislators, friends of the pupils, and citizens generally. The occasion was a very pleasant one—the building remarkably fine. This State School was opened in better repute or in more wholesome condition than it is now, while under the care and principalship of Mr. COONRAD. GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 4.

Mr. MATHER introduced a bill to incorporate the St. Joseph's Asylum, New-York, a German Catholic institution for the education of orphans and homeless children, in connection with the Church of the most Holy Redeemer in Taird-street.

Mr. SCHELL introduced a bill to authorize the city of Brooklyn to borrow $27,000 to pay the deficiency in the revenue.

By Mr. ELY, making false bills of lading and the impositions of warehouse men frauds.

Mr. ELY also presented a memorial from the Common Council of New-York in opposition to any extension of the powers of the Pilot Commissioners.

Mr. LOVELAND gave notice of a bill to close the Canal locks on the Sabbath.

Mr. J. D. WILLARD gave notice of a bill to prohibit the carrying of deadly weapons.

The bill to extend and amend the Harlem Railroad charter was then debated in Committee of the Whole by Mr. SPINOLA.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 4.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

From the Croton Aqueduct Board, for power to enlarge their aqueduct by private contract.

For the appointment of a legal adviser to the New-York City Comptroller.

For a railroad in New-York from the Hudson River Railroad dépôt to the Harlem Railroad dépôt.

Against increased rates of wharfage.

For the prohibition of slave-hunting.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To provide means for the enlargement and completion of the Canals of the State. It imposes a five-eighths of a mill tax, and also makes an appropriation of $875,000 for the enlargement and completion of the Canals. The proceeds of the five-eighths of a mill tax are to be distributed as follows: Erie Canal, $488,150; Oswego Canal, $140,640; Cayuga and Seneca Canals, $68,615; Black River Canal, $63,780; Genesee Valley Canal, $12,700, and to the Champlain Canal, $44,115, to pay the interest of $125,000. These moneys are to be paid for work to be done after the 1st of March next, to secure seven feet depth of channel.

By Mr. MASTERSON, to create workshops for the employment of the adult blind in New-York.

By Mr. WOODRUFF, to compel parties appealing to the General Term from the Marine Court to give security, and to conform the rules of the Marine Court to those of the Courts of Record.

By Mr. SHAW, to protect tax and assessment payers of New-York.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To amend the divorce laws.

To repeal the act creating the Commissioners of Records, New-York.

To pay to Governor KING the amount paid by him to the troops stationed on Staten Island for the protection of the Quarantine Buildings.

To divide the Sixth Judicial District, New-York.

Mr. SHEPARD gave notice of a bill to prohibit the issue of Canal drafts when there was no money in the Treasury to pay them.

Mr. WOODRUFF gave notice of a bill to prevent the opening of streets through grave-yards.

Dr. GARDNER gave notice of a bill to amend the Charter of Brooklyn by creating a Board of Councilmen to act in connection with the Board of Aldermen.

The bill to provide for the payment of the expenses of the troops on Staten Island was passed.

Mr. SHAW introduced a bill to allow any person owing tax assessments in the City of New-York to receive a discharge in full on his payment of the amount of the tax, with interest at seven per cent., within one year from the passage of the act.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill to allow steam-tugs to take ships through Hell Gate channel, and to make it optional with shipmasters to employ a pilot for ships entering or leaving the harbor by Hell Gate or Sandy Hook, and giving the right to any unlicensed person to pilot vessels.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD introduced a bill to make it a misdemeanor to drive a team or horse on the towpath of a canal.

Mr. REILLY introduced a bill to incorporate the twenty-five cent Savings Bank of New-York.

Adjourned over until Monday.

Canal Operations.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 4.

The Hon. CHARLES H. SHERRILL, Commissioner in charge of the Eastern Division of the Canals, makes the following report of the operations on his Division for the fiscal year. The Division embraces

	Miles
The Erie Canal from Albany to Higginsville	143½
Black River Canal and Feeder	48
Black River Improvement	55½
Champlain Canal	78
Total	325

On the work there are forty double enlarged lift locks, nine guard locks, three weigh locks, thirty aqueducts, 134 culverts, 25 waste weirs, and 462 bridges.

During the year Mr. SHERRILL has expended for repairs of his division $265,215, including $26,244 expended for new works, leaving the actual cost of repairs, $238,571.

The average expenditures for the same service during the years 1854, 1855 and 1856, was $360,766 per annum. During the years 1857 and 1858 the average is $245,827—showing an average decrease per annum of $114,938, and a total for two years of $229,877.

The Commissioner reports a serious deficiency of water on the long level between Higginsville and New-London. To supply this deficiency it will be necessary to divert the waters of Fish Creek. It is estimated that from this source a supply of 10,000 cubic feet of water per minute can be obtained, at a cost not exceeding $50,000.

A depth of seven feet can be obtained on this portion of the Erie the coming season, at a cost of $125,000. At present not more than five feet can be relied on. The most serious obstructions are the bevels in both chambers of the locks. These may be cut out at an aggregate cost of $21,500.

The revenues of the Champlain Canal, since 1835, amount to $2,677,078. The expenditures for repairs during the same period were $1,462,827, showing a surplus of revenue over expenses of $1,214,230. It is recommended to reconstruct the three eastern locks of the canal, and to enlarge them and the fissure of the canal, a distance of three miles, so that the largest class of boats navigating the Erie Canal may reach Waterford. It is also necessary to reconstruct ten lift locks north of Waterford. To construct them of stone would cost $350,000—of wood $112,000.

Commissioner SHERRILL strongly urges the substitution of wood for stone, not only on the ground of economy, but because they may be more speedily put in, and are equally as serviceable as stone.

The Commissioner condemns the plans adopted for the improvement of the Black River Canal, and expresses this conviction that the present system will have to be abandoned.

The following table shows the expenditures on each division of the Canals, for the past five years:

EASTERN DIVISION.

Average expenditures for 1854, '55 and '56	$360,766 56
Average expenditures for 1857 and 1858	245,827 72
Decrease in two years	$229,877 68

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Expenditures for '54, '55, '56 and '57, average per year	$219,304 61
Ditto in 1858	386,370 76
Increase per year	$167,066 09

WESTERN DIVISION.

Expenditures for '54, '55, '56 and '57, average per year	$219,343 12
Ditto in 1858	227,725 71
Increase per year	$8,382 59

THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.—The Detroit *Free Press* says that the $1,000 forfeit which was staked by SEREITER, of that city, as a prelude to the great match with PHELAN for the championship, was promptly met by the latter with a like sum upon its arrival in New-York. On account of some misunderstanding, the forfeits were not regularly deposited—the gentleman to whom SEREITER's money was sent being out of the city—but that will easily be arranged, and, the money once up, the match will be beyond a doubt. It is so now on the part of the Detroit man, whatever PHELAN's inclinations may be. The game will be played at Detroit within a few weeks. The sum at stake is $5,000.

The Washington National Monument Society has recently received from J. A. Lehman, Esq., of Philadelphia, a valuable and interesting contribution. It is now in the Lapidarium. The inscription is: "This head was carved between two and three thousand years ago by the Ancient Egyptians for the temple erected in honor of Augustus, on the Nile; brought from there by J. A. Lehman, and presented to the Washington Monument, 1858." The head is set in a block of fine marble.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Poisonous.—Dr. CHILTON, the famous chemist, has just disposed of a libellous paragraph classing CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE with dyes alleged to be poisonous. The doctor says that this incomparable article is entirely incuous. Read his certificate at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor-House.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st.—Pure and genuine drugs, medicines and perfumery, and special attention to compounding prescriptions. The proprietor devotes his personal attention to this department. SAMUEL CAMPBELL, Chemist, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES—PRICES FROM $50 TO $125.
THE BEST MACHINES IN MARKET.
Offices: No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Dr. Edward G. Bartlett having returned to the City for a permanent residence, will resume the practice of his profession at No. 43 West 11th-st., second door west of University-place.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A Proclamation!
THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS SAVED TO THE COUNTRY.
THE PRESIDENT NO LONGER THINKS OF BUYING CUBA.

Argument and entreaty are exhausted. He has now come to a very sensible conclusion, viz.: to arm one thousand men with the VOLCANIC REPEATING RIFLE, which carries thirty balls, and can be loaded and discharged thirty times in less than one minute. One thousand men, armed with this Rifle, would be equal to thirty thousand armed with any other weapon. If our worthy Chief Magistrate does not bestir himself the Cubans will be ahead of him, as they are now buying them in large quantities, and will soon be able to defend themselves against any force that can be brought against them. The balls are all waterproof—hence their great superiority over any other arm. No changes of climate, or even immersion in water, affects them.

Colt's Pistol, so long considered the *ne plus ultra* of Fire-arms, is now fairly outdone by this new invention. Their beauty of construction and simplicity of movement are the wonder and admiration of all who have seen them. As was remarked a few days since, by one of our most accomplished commanders, "The man who invented that gun was a benefactor to his race, and the nation that was in possession of such a weapon need never fear even the combined armies of the world, if their cause was just."

Guns and Pistols, carrying from seven to thirty balls. This arm is now on exhibition and for sale, at wholesale and retail, at the Company's dépôt, No. 267 Broadway, New-York. JOSEPH MERWIN,
Sole Agent for United States.

Also agent for the celebrated G. D., C. & T., and Waterproof Percussion Caps.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime
Has now been before the public for four years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption, and all diseases of the lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular faculty, and sold by the proprietor, wholesale and retail.
ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist,
No. 166 Court-st., Boston; by J. MILHAU, Nos. 183 and 192 Broadway, New-York; in Philadelphia by T. W. Dyott & Son; in Baltimore by Coleman & Rogers, No. 173 Baltimore-st.

A New Article FOR THE HAIR.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE
is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in Existence.—HOWE'S PATENT.
"Compact, durable, cheap, cleanly and delightful."
[*Knickerbocker Magazine.*
"Commends itself to every lover of easy repose."
[*New-York Evangelist.*
"Has accomplished the object desired."—*Home Journal.*
"Ranks foremost among modern inventions."
[*National Intelligencer.*
Principal Office, No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

SAFEGUARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1859.
The Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller of this State, having reëxamined the securities held by this Company, (all based upon property in this State,) the Comptroller has granted a renewal of his certificate of the same, dated Albany, Jan. 14, 1859.
JACOB N. KEELER, President.

Lillie's Chilled Iron
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.—A large and handsomely assorted stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, comprising the latest styles and importations of tubular, scarf and other ties, Fall and Winter Under-Garments, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shawls, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts in every variety, Linen, Muslin, Embroidered and Cross-Plait Bosom Shirts, may be found at I. U. SILLECK & CO.'S, corner of Fulton and William sts.
Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

$30. Our New and Beautiful $30.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
is just ready. Double Lock Stitch, Table, &c. Warranted. Price $30, and is superior to any other. Agents wanted in all parts of the country.
VERNON & CO.,
No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

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PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Campbell's Turkish Hair Tonic—The best hair dresser and restorer in use. It imparts to the hair a bright, glossy appearance, and is warranted perfectly harmless. 25 cents for large bottles. To be had only of SAMUEL CAMPBELL, Chemist, corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st.

F. Y. S.
BALLOU'S French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices, at BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium, No. 409 Broadway.

To be Successful in Business one needs to know his defects as well as his talents. A correct phrenological examination will teach these important lessons, as given daily by FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway.

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SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
Principal Office No. 489 Broadway.

Professor J. C. Lane has several valuable patents for sale. Models now on exhibition at his rooms, No. 41 Park-row, *Times'* Building, New-York.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED.

SEAMAN—BARNES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at St. Thomas' Church, by the Rev. Dr. W. F. Morgan, Mr. DAVID SEAMAN to Miss SARAH A. BARNES, all of this City.

GODFREY—HYDE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Saml. Haskins, HENRY H. GODFREY to JOSEPHINE E., eldest daughter of James M. Hyde, Jr., both of Brooklyn.

HAWKS—BROWN.—At Bennington, Vt., on Wednesday, Feb. 2, by the Rev. Isaac Jenning, Mr. WM. E. HAWKS, of New-York, to Miss HELEN E., only daughter of the Hon. S. H. Brown, of the former place.

SHERMAN—BENJAMIN.—In Brunswick, Medina County, Ohio, on Thursday, Jan. 20, by the Rev. A. B. Palmer, Mr. W. B. SHERMAN to Miss SALLIE S. BENJAMIN, eldest daughter of D. L. Benjamin, all of Brunswick.

CLARK—HIGGINS.—At Union, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 20, by the Rev. J. N. Hill, Mr. JAS. CLARK, of St. Louis, Mo., to Miss HANNAH, second daughter of Deacon D. S. Higgins.

VARIAN—DRAKE.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 3, by the Rev. S. J. Drake, SAML. T. VARIAN to KATE LOUISE, youngest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

PRICHARD.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 3, of croup, MARY S., only daughter of Joseph and Sarah A. Prichard, aged 5 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 44 Dominick-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

MOREAU.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 4, ANNE E., wife of John B. Moreau, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, 6th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 14 2d-st., without further invitation.

GIRAUD.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 3, JACOB P. GIRAUD, in the 81st year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Rev. Dr. Phillips' Church, 5th-av. and 11th-st., without further invitation.

MCGOWN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 3, of consumption, WASHINGTON MCGOWN, son of S. B. McGown.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, 106th-st. and 3d-av. His remains will be interred in the 2d-st. Cemetery.

SULLIVAN.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 4, at 4 o'clock P. M., after a long and severe illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, CORNELIUS E. SULLIVAN, son of John and Bridget Sullivan, a native of the City of New-York, aged 19 years, 11 months and 27 days.

His friends, and those of his uncles, John Patrick and Maurice Quinlan, likewise the members of the Young Men's Roman Catholic Benevolent Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 24 Rose-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, the 6th inst.

☞ District of Columbia papers please copy.

MUIR.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 4, of consumption, ELISABETH, wife of William Muir, aged 28 years, 2 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock, on Sunday, 6th inst., from her late residence, No. 163 West 36th st., without further invitation. The service will commence precisely at 1 o'clock.

BOWER.—On Monday, Jan. 31, JANE V., wife of Robert W. Bower, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's Church, tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CROSSMAN.—At Huntington, L. I., on Thursday, Feb. 3, ALFRED B. CROSSMAN, in the 66th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at Huntington, on Monday, the 7th inst., at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Syosset station on arrival of the morning train.

☞ The funeral of the late Mrs. GEORGE L. SAMPSON will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, No. 123 Columbia-st., Brooklyn. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

MABON.—At Grove Parsonage, Weehawken, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 2, of scarlet fever, in the 5th year of her age, HARRIET VAN VRANKEN, eldest child of the Rev. Wm. V. V. Mabon and Emily Deas.

The friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral, at the Church, on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

CORNING.—At Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 4 D. AUSTIN CORNING, third son of Edward Corning, in the 24th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, at Rye, on Monday morning, the 7th inst., at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation. The express train of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad leaves the 27th-st. dépôt at 8 o'clock, stopping at Rye.

TABOR.—At Holton, Maine, on Sunday, Jan. 23, ISAAC W. TABOR, 54 years of age.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S
LATEST STAR PAPER
APPEARS IN THE INDEPENDENT OF THIS WEEK.
Subject—NEW-YORK OBSERVER and THEODORE PARKER.
Published at No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York. Terms $2 00 a year by mail; $2 50 by carriers to subscribers in New-York or Brooklyn; also, for sale by all News Agents.

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CONTAINS ANOTHER STAR PAPER BY
HENRY WARD BEECHER.
SUBJECT—"NEW-YORK OBSERVER AND THEODORE PARKER."
Published at No 22 Beekman-st., New-York. Terms, $2 a year, by mail; $2 50 by carriers to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn. Also for sale by all News Agents.

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D. H. DOTTERER,
Late Sup't. Dubuque and Pacific Railroad.

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The design and execution of the Map and tables are both *simple and ingenious*, and I hope you may be well remunerated for your trouble and expenditure.
THOS. H. WYNNE,
Superintendent Richmond and Petersburg R. R.

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Secretary Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway.

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Superintendent Northern (Ogdensburg) Railroad.

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WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as cook to all its branches; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; does part of the washing and ironing; wages $8 to $10; also, a regular chambermaid and waitress or regular chambermaid; call at No. 216 East 23d-st. for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE cook; is a good baker, and first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; has no objection to a first-class boarding house; will be up from 9 to 5 o'clock. Best of City reference given. Has no objections to the country. Apply at No. 38 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE German girls, separate or together; one as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; they are tidy and respectful; speak English; will try to please their employer. Apply No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook; understands soups, meats and poultry, pastry and bread; willing to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family. Best City reference. Apply for 2 days at No. 126 Clinton-place, 6th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one as good cook, washer and ironer—good hand at all kinds of baking; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Can give the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 206 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

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WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family; is a good baker; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 25th-st., third floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMIly by a very competent person as first class laundress or chambermaid and fine washing. Best of City reference; can be seen till engaged at No. 173 East 12th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City references; none but private families need apply. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A COMpetent woman, who understands French cooking and all kinds of removes and desserts; has been some time in the capacity of housekeeper. Can give good City references. Inquire at No. 261 6th-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, GOOD-TEMpered, cleanly, active girl, a situation; she is a good plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer; can sew well, or do chamberwork; good reference. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT young women, one as excellent cook; no objection to assist with the washing, if required; the other to do chamberwork and sewing. Call at No. 120 St. Mark's-place, 6th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as plain cook, washing and ironing; is a good bread and pastry cook; good reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 9 Monroe-st., in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as good plain cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Good City references can be given by calling at No. 108 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., 3d floor, front room.

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WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATion in a private family, to cook, wash and iron. Apply at No. 33 Willow-place, Brooklyn.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STOUT, ACTIVE young man, a Protestant, as porter in some wholesale manufacturing or mercantile business down town; can bring unexceptionable references, and would be willing to make himself generally useful in whatever capacity engaged. Address, for two days, G. B., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STRONG AND ACTIVE SINGLE young man, who has had some experience as porter and cartman in a store and factory in this City, a similar situation; will be found careful and industrious in his business. Wages low for the present. A note addressed to J. M., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, FROM Canada, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly, and can give good City references. A note addressed to A. B. care of Mr. H. Kerr, No. 748 Broadway, will receive immediate attention for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant young man; or would take care of a vegetable garden; is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce good references. Address M. D., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG man a situation; he is a first-rate gardener; understands green house trees, and all kinds of vegetable gardening; is also willing to take care of horses or go a farming; has the very best of reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

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WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 16, A PERMAnent situation in a commission or wholesale hardware store; he resides with his parents, and can furnish the best of references. Address J. W., Station D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as waiter in a private family. Best of City reference for capability. Address J. H., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

$50—A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE THIS amount to any one who will assist him to obtain a situation as Bank Messenger, Inspector, Insurance Company Collector, out-door agent, or in any capacity that requires activity, honesty and integrity. I can give the very best of reference, and security for the faithful performance of duty. Address Mr. WHITING, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A CHEMIST, AN AMERICAN, PUPIL OF Pelouze and Dumas, of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation as chemist in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Address Box No. 1,848, New-York, Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

TO FARMERS.—WANTED A MAN AND WIFE, (Americans, Scotch or English,) from April 1, on a farm of 60 acres, in Westchester County, about 30 miles from New-York City. The man must be a good farmer, capable and willing to work; his wife must understand the care of the dairy and be a good housekeeper. Best of reference required as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Any parties possessing these requisites may address A. B. C., Box No. 136 *Times* Office, giving full particulars, with reference and salary expected.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER, OR ONE WHO IS competent to get up children's clothing; to a person of talent and experience there is a desirable first-class situation now open. Address CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, Box No. 155 *Times* Office, which will be attended to immediately.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN WOman, to take the charge of two small children and make herself agreeable and useful in a private family; must be an active and healthy woman—one who can give good reference as to character and qualifications. Address J. B. C., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO CHAIR MAKERS AND TWO cabinet makers; constant employment to steady workmen. S. HARRISON & SON,
No. 350 West 24th st.

WANTED—A FARMER AND HIS WIFE, WITHout children; he must understand his business and be a thorough worker. Address Box No. 494 Post-office, with references.

COMPOSITORS.—SEVERAL GOOD HANDS wanted THIS MORNING, on good work. Inquire of BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Tribune Buildings.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESMAN IN A wholesale boot and shoe house; none but those who can influence a fair amount of good, prompt-paying trade need apply. Address, with real name, &c., Box No. 2,261 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—12 TO 15 STONE MASONS. INQUIRE of JOHN WEBER, No. 111 6th-st., St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS. APPLY at No. 473 Broadway, first-floor.

INSTRUCTION

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS,
For practice in
Book-keeping and business affairs,
No. 348 Broadway, (Appleton's Buildings.)
Circulars, with full particulars, on application.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $250 a year. Circulars sent on application.
REFERENCES—Bishop POTTER, No. 33 West 24th-st.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.
EDWIN CLARK, Esq, No. 4 Fletcher-st.
GENEVA, Feb. 1, 1859.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING AND ARITHMETIC.—DOLBEAR & VOGELSDORFF, No. 609 Broadway, keep the largest Commercial Institution in New-York, and prepare gentlemen and boys for business in a superior practical manner. One private desk vacant at only $15 for a full commercial course. Apply this day.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE NO. 346 Broadway and No. 136 South 3d-st., Philadelphia, Schools and families supplied with competent teachers for any department. Parents supplied with school circulars and teachers with positions. References—Faculty of Amherst College and Dr. Lowell Mason.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 920 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

INSTRUCTION.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, who has had a long experience in teaching, and has been connected with some of the best schools of this City for many years as French teacher, wishes to engage at some good school or schools one hour every morning; unexceptionable references will be given. Address B. M., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. No. 218 4th-st., accessible from every part of the City by railroad and stages, opens on MONDAY, Feb. 7, the third term of its sixteenth academic year. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Boarding Department in charge of the Principal. Next term opens Feb. 14. Applicants can see the Principal at any time. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

MRS. HOWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st. A limited number of pupils received. For particulars, apply at the School or by letter to the Principal.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM Park Institute for boys, Litchfield, Conn. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN, HAVING TAUGHT SUCcessfully in New-England schools nine years, desires an engagement as teacher in New-York or Brooklyn two or three hours per day; has been accustomed to teach ladies and gentlemen in the classics, English branches and vocal music. Can teach also the rudiments of piano music. Address TEACHER, No. 41 Greenwich-av.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE OF a New-England Seminary, desires a situation as governess, or to travel as nurse and companion with an invalid, or with one or two children. No objection to any part of the country. Further information may be obtained by applying to H. S. TAYLOR, Times Building.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation as resident or visiting governess in a family in New-York, Brooklyn, or the vicinity. Instruction given in music, English and French. Instruction given and required. Address L. P. M., Box No. 4,014 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL character, who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation as instructor. Would like to go into a private family. Address Box No. 7, Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Penn.

GOVERNESS WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A lady qualified to teach the usual branches of education. Apply at No. 163 Bleecker-st.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE—(W. V. WALLACE.)
Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckhardt, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupt, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, plain or richly carved, at LOWEST PRICES.
PIANOS and MELODEONS to LET or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor Grand and Square Pianos, long known as the best pianos made. Melodeons cheap. New-York pianos at great bargains, second-hand pianos by Gilbert, Chickering and others at $50, $75, $100 and $200. Pianos and melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS—Of superior make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $45 to $150. New pianos for rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons, at No. 333 Broadway.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES, IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the IVth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, Feb. 21, 1859, at 12 o'clock noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new School House on the lots Nos. 71, 73 and 75 Oliver-st., in said Ward according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for mason work," "Proposals for carpenter work," and "Proposals for painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.
The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so.
C. J. DOUGHERTY,
E. J. KELLY,
ANDREW CUSACK,
JOHN SHEA,
G. H. CASSERLY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—JERSEY CITY WATER WORKS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Water Commissioners of Jersey City, until Monday, Feb. 14, at 4 o'clock P. M., for constructing and erecting a Stand Pipe on the ground adjoining the Engine House of the Jersey City Water Works, opposite the village of Belleville. The stand pipe will be of wrought iron, connected with which there will be about 20,000 lbs. of cast iron.
Also, at the same time and place, separate proposals will be received for the excavation and masonry for the foundation and support of the Stand Pipe.
Proposals will also be received for furnishing about 200 feet 36 inch water-pipes. Plans and specifications of the work may be seen at the Engineer's Office, after Tuesday, Feb. 1. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed by them for the public interest.
GEO. H. BAILEY, Sup't, and Eng.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Xth Ward until 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, Feb 16, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education for painting the interior and exterior of Primary School No. 1, situated in Ludlow-st., near Delancey, according to specifications on file at the Clerk's Office, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Proposals must state the names and residences of two responsible parties as sureties for the faithful performance of the work. DANIEL SLOTE, Chairman.

C. MARIE & CO. HAVE REMOVED FROM No. 9 Warren-st to Nos. 52 and 54 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING house No. 58 St. Mark's-place, replete with every convenience and in perfect order; house 25 feet front by nearly 60 feet deep; lot 25x98 feet; the house is beautifully papered throughout, and parlors frescoed by one of the best artists in the City. gymnasium in the attic. Price $15,000, including all the carpets, oil-cloths and gas-fixtures. Terms to accommodate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Situated about 30 miles from New-York, and ¾ of a mile from a dépôt on the Hudson River Railroad. There are six acres of land, with new house and out-buildings complete; house supplied with water and gas; great variety of fruit and shade trees. Possession immediately. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEORGE JONES, office of the *Times*.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2½ miles northeast of the village of Sing Sing, 3½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres of highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.
For reference, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market, New-York; STEPHEN C. CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yonkers; S. C. SUTTON, Bedford; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

DESIRABLE HOUSES AND BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—For sale two new three-story brick houses on Ryerson-place, 200 feet from Gates-av., in the immediate vicinity of the churches, schools and best improvements, on Clinton and Washington avs., and the Fulton-av. Railroad. The houses are 22x40, lots 100 feet deep, built in a neat and superior manner, Philadelphia brick fronts, 13 rooms with pantries and closets gas, &c. Also, for sale, a large number of desirable building lots on Gates, Green and Lafayette avs., and intersecting streets, immediately adjacent to the houses. Terms made easy to the purchaser. The location is airy and healthy, and convenient to all the ferries to New-York. With its social advantages, churches, superior schools, and the recent introduction of water of remarkable purity, Brooklyn is rendered one of the most desirable places for residence in the land. Apply to FISHER HOWE, No. 160 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court, on MONDAY, Feb. 18, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, at Vanderbilt House, kept by John H. Siegirt, at Vanderbilt Landing, the Farm, containing 41 acres of land, situate in the town of Westfield, in the County of Richmond, on the road leading from Amboy Ferry to Quarantine; upon the farm is a large and commodious two-story and attic dwelling-house, 90 feet front, well located, and also two barns, wagon-house, ice-house hennery, and all the usual convenient out-buildings for a country residence, now known as the "Bonnington Place." For further particulars, inquire of CORNELIUS COLES, No. 378 Canal-st., or to C. J. & E. DE WITT, No. 88 Nassau-st., New-York. The premises are now unoccupied.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1859.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—The following property, well located, is offered for sale on reasonable terms:
No. 136 Livingston-st., opposite Gallatin-place, $5,000.
No. 138 Livingston-st., double frame, $5,000.
No. 199 Adams-st., with extra lot.
Nos. 78 and 90 1st-place, brown-stone, with stable.
Two houses on Remsen and Pierrepont sts.
Two houses on Henry-st., $9,000 and $11,000.
No. 188 Schermerhorn-st., 2-story and basement, $2,850.
No. 118 Bergen-st., 3-story and basement, brick, $3,750.
Nos. 390 and 402 Pacific-st. brick and stone.
Several small houses in different parts of the city.
Also, desirable lots at bargains. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 4 Montague st., near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATed, one mile from the Morristown Court House, New-Jersey, containing about 80 acres, well divided into meadow, ploughing and woodland; in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. N. B.—The above farm, if not sold at private sale previous to Feb. 15, will then be offered at vendue, at 11 A. M., on the premises, with the stock, horses, cows, sheep, hay, grain, barouche, wagons, farming utensils, &c. For further particulars, inquire of C. V. FREEMAN, Esq, Morristown, or of the owner, GILBERT HOPKINS, New-York, No. 37 Fulton-st., 3d story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES, pleasantly situated opposite the village of Belleville, Bergen County; may be divided for two country seats; adjoining the Jersey City Water-works, the Passaic River, and the turnpike leading to New-York; eight miles from the City; two new dwellings, with kitchens, two good wells of water, large barn, wagon-house, carpenter-shop and other out buildings, young apple orchard, good garden, with different kinds of fruit, all in good order. Water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, and above the top of any building, from the water-works. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to JAMES D. ACKERMAN, No. 325 Bowery, or of PETER J. ACKERMAN, No. 32 Nesbit-st., Newark, N. J.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.—To be sold by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 15th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon. The two lots, with the frame houses, known as Nos. 236 and 238 Henry-st.; also, the three-story brick house and lot No. 150 Baxter-st., near Grand-st.; also, the unexpired term of lease from Trinity Church of twenty years from May next, of the two lots and buildings corner of Clarke and Dominick sts., being fifty feet on Clarke-st and seventy-five on Dominick-st., premises known as Nos. 21, 23, and 23½ Clarke-st., and No. 1 Dominick-st. For particulars, apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st., or A. S. JONES, No. 35 Nassau-st., Executors.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND lot No. 69 West 22d st., near 6th-av.
Six houses and lots in 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One brown stone house, 227 Union-st., South Brooklyn. These houses have all the modern improvements.
Lease of store No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York.
One lot on 9th-av., near Central Park.
Nine lots on 134th and 135th sts., near 5th-av.
One house and lot No. 40 South 7th-st., Williamsburg. Apply to JOSEPH H. ASH, or ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner of Spruce.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT, IN A FIRST-class neighborhood, either in this City or Brooklyn, or a few acres of land, well improved, suitable for a gentleman's residence, on the Hudson River, not over one hour's ride from the City, in exchange for three thousand acres of first-class farming lands in the State of Wisconsin, or a first-class farm, in the central part of this State, well improved, with 100 acres of orchard, first-class house, living spring in the basement, convenient to schools, churches, stores, &c., will be given as above, all at a very low figure. Address TRADE, Box 134 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25 x100, on 121st st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 116th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 115th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One gore corner, 4th-av. and 120th-st. 51x145.
Four lots, each 25x140, on Clifton-av., Staten Island.
Three houses on 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3-story brick fronts, 20 feet front. Apply to
A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,300 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KILLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS TWOstory brick house No. 71 Amity-st., near Thompson st., occupied since its completion by the subscriber. This is one of the best built houses in the City; the rear joins the rear of the houses facing on Washington-square, and is in perfect order. The premises will be delivered on the first day of May next, and part of the purchase money can, if required, remain on bond and mortgage. The house can be examined from 2 to 4 o'clock. Apply to GEORGE BARRELL, No. 105 Wall-st., corner of Front.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 32d-st., near 5th-av. House 25x60, four stories, brown stone, built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x99; has been occupied but little over a year, and sold as the advertiser intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for a person wishing a house in the best part of the City. The carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, and in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,798 Post-Office.
EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house and lot No. 93 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.; house 25 by about 46 feet deep, high stoop, three story and basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass entering third room, mahogany doors; baths, wash-tubs and other modern improvements. Location unsurpassed.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE house No. 65 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is 23 feet 6 inches in width, with the usual depth of the block; replete with all modern improvements. If not sold before the 8th instant, will be rented. For terms, apply to E. H. ELY, Esq., No. 55 37th-st., or No. 37 Wall-st., (Jauncey-court.) May be viewed from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 o'clock.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE THREEstory house, No. 36 3d st., or e door from 2d-av., containing all the modern improvements, brick furnace in cellar, Croton water and gas throughout, also a laundry, &c., &c. Would sell all or part of the furniture if required. Terms easy. Apply to J. HENRY ANDERSON, No. 103 Bowery.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 80x100 feet, five stories high; with it is connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting; No. 67 Crosby-st.; from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 118 1st-st., with tea room in the rear; hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 20x105 feet. Four years of the present lease is yet unexpired, and has two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, 24 miles from New-York, 1 mile from Railroad Station, 120 acres superior land, and good improvements, abundance of fruit, and very healthy. Terms remarkably liberal, if sold in ten days. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NO. 101 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, four doors east of Lexington-av., north side, in a beautiful location, a new small brown-stone front house and lot, built in the best manner, three stories and basement, with all modern improvements complete. Terms very accommodating.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES IN Brooklyn. Two houses, with ten lots of ground, 112½ feet front and rear by 200 feet in depth, viz.: One double gothic cottage, 38x42, on Oxford-st., and one small gothic cottage, 28x30, in the rear, upon Portland-av.; in perfect order, all the modern improvements, and commanding a fine view of New-York Bay; grounds tastefully laid out and terraced on both streets; some 50 choice and full-bearing fruit trees, and about 40 large ornamental trees of various kinds; an abundance of grapes, currants, shrubbery, &c., all inclosed with fancy wire and wood fence; situated within 1½ miles of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, a few steps from Fulton-av. Railroad cars. This property is considered among the most healthy and genteely located in Brooklyn. It will be divided into three parts or sold together. A small house and one lot would be taken in part payment. For full particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 124 Oxford-st., after 4 o'clock P. M.; or of J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY large, pleasant and convenient, three-story, double, brick dwelling, situated at the corner of Chestnut and Orchard sts., facing on Chestnut, containing nineteen well-finished rooms, as follows: On ground floor, a large parlor, tea-room, dining and kitchen, with one in basement, and a fine, airy, cement cellar; on second floor, four bedrooms and two hall rooms; on third floor, eight nicely finished rooms. Marble mantels on first and second floors, and gas and water fixtures throughout the house. The house is 35x40 feet, and one of the most desirable locations in the City, being near the South Park, and convenient to the Chestnut st. dépôt. For further particulars, apply at the house any day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF GARRET GREEN, deceased:
One house and lot No. 270 West 18th-st., price $5,750.
One house and lot No. 100 Greenwich-av., price $6,000.
One house and lot No. 264 West 28th-st., price $4,000.
One house and lot No. 58 East 28th-st., price $7,000.
One house and lot No. 256 West 44th-st., price $7,000.
One house and lot No. 82 West 47th-st., price $6,000.
One lot on 68th-st., near Broadway, west side, price $1,250.
Four lots on 36th-st., near 2d-av., west side, each $2,540.
A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to EDWARD GREEN, Executor, corner of West and Horatio sts.

FOR SALE—$6,500.—THREE-STORY HIGH-basement house, 48th st.; three-story do., 9th-av., only $1,500 cash; three-story do., 32d-st.; four-story do., Lamartine-place, or 29th-st.; three-story high-basement stone-front do.; four-story high-basement do., 94th-st.; four-story do., 78th-st; three-story do., 23d-st; three-story do., Bohrman place; four-story do., 37th-st., only $6,500; two superior four-story high-basement, brown-stone, extra size, 24x60 on 23d and 28th sts. All the above first-class and fine locations, with others in all parts of the City, on very easy terms. No. 375 9th-av.
J. E. HATCH.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISANIA, WESTCHESTER County, a two-story and attic house with a wing, containing 14 rooms and a good cellar, with half an acre of land. On the premises are a good well, cistern, stable, hen-house, and some fruit and ornamental trees. Situated 1¾ miles from 42d-st. ferry, in an excellent neighborhood, on high ground, and perfectly healthy; communication with New-York at all hours, by New-York and Harlem Railroad or by stages, which pass the door, connecting with the Harlem steamboats and 2d and 3d-avenue Railroads. Apply to J. TAYLOR, No. 93 Chambers st.

FOR SALE—THE FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, No. 143 Oxford-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, with lot 50 by 100. The house has been newly painted and papered throughout, and is in excellent order, has gas in every room, bath room, range, &c. On the premises is a fine garden, with choicest varieties of fruit trees and shrubbery. This is one of the most pleasant and desirable residences in the city. Price $7,500, including gas fixtures, &c.; $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises, or No. 35 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, building No. 103 East Warren-st., (title perfect,) suitable for manufacturing shop, storage, machinery, or any heavy work; new and substantial walls, three story, 25 by 42 feet, brick building, finished with one large room, covering the entire of each floor; lot 25 by 100 feet; about three-quarters of a mile from Atlantic-av. ferry, and 3 to 5 minutes' walk from Court-st. City Railroad cars, either by Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREEstory attic and sub-cellar (medium size) brown stone front house No. 122 Canton-st., built by Messrs. Porter & Brothers in the very best manner, complete with all the modern improvements, splendid view from top of New-York Bay, genteelly located a few steps from the Fulton-av. Railroad cars, 1¼ miles from the Fulton or Wall-st

FINANCIAL.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1858		$1,402,986 25
Amount of premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1859	$414,454 16	
Amount of Interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan. 1, 1859	78,173 26	
Net amount of rents received and accrued	3,074 38	
Net amount of endowment premium	59 40—	495,761 20
Total		$1,898,727 45
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amount paid for Losses by death	$163,218 22	
Amount paid for Interest on dividends and purchased policies	31,218 65	
Amount of canceled notes and return premiums on canceled policies	37,168 46	
Amount paid for taxes and law expenses	3,291 42	
Amount paid for office salaries and fees to physicians and trustees, and office rent to May 1, 1858	16,000 46	
Amount paid for stationery, printing, postages, express charges and office expenses	6,492 67	
Amount paid for commissions, advertising, exchanges, medical examinations, &c	45,438 01	—302,895 99
Total		$1,595,901 56
ASSETS.		
Cash in Bank	$74,934 27	
Invested in securities, created under the laws of the State of New-York	187,058 22	
Real estate and fixtures, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway	131,241 55	
Bonds and mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest	544,106 58	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1859	15,108 84	
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1859	28,355 98	
Rents accrued up to Jan. 1, 1859	1,375 00	
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premiums on policies, for whole term of life, bearing interest	596,150 97	
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents	17,570 15—$1,595,901 56	

The Trustees have declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT. on all policies for the whole term of life, now in force—and which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1859—and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN CASH upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday in March next, to those holding certificates, and to be allowed in settlement of the next premium on policies upon which notes have been received.

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	GEORGE GREER,
ALFRED FREEMAN, M. D.	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN S. BUSSING,	JOHN MAIRS,
HENRY L. SEAMAN,	WILLIAM PATRICK,
DAVID DOWS,	LORING ANDREWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	RUSSELL DART,
WILLIAM BARTON,	WM. H. APPLETON,
WM. C. DUSENBURY,	CHARLES J. MARTIN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	PLINY FREEMAN.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
Vice-President ..... Actuary.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, PLINY FREEMAN,
Medical Examiners.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

CITY GAS-LIGHT STOCKS FOR INVESTMENT, paying 8 and 10 per cent. annually, with occasional extra dividends. City gas-light companies have been always successful, their business being on a cash basis, very profitable and free of debt. The stocks of various cities for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

IRVING BANK, Jan. 22, 1859.
ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Irving Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and three inspectors of the next election will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 7. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NOTICE.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, JAN. 21, 1859.—The Annual Election for seventeen Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 7th day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of first-mortgage bonds of this Company are requested to attend a meeting to be held on TUESDAY next, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of HALSTED & GILMAN, No. 47 Exchange-place.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—DEALERS WITH THE Marine Insurance Companies can sell their scrip at fair rates at the office of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 60 Wall-st.

$3,000—$2,500—$1,200.—THE ABOVE sums to loan on bond and mortgage on real estate, in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply to A. WIGHT, Jr., No. 229 Broadway, room No. 27.

WANTED—KEROSENE GAS LIGHT COMPANY, American Guano Company and Milwaukee City unpaid Coupons. (Municipal issue,) by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on improved property in New-York or Brooklyn, in one or more sums. Inquire of E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

WANTED—KEROSENE GAS LIGHT COMPANY'S Stock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

DIVIDENDS.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
DEC. 16, 1858.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York,
This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.
JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., on the 10th day of February next. The interest on the bonds of the Company, due 1st February, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank. The transfer books will close on the 29th inst., and reopen on the 10th February.
CHARLES W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY. Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after Tuesday, Feb. 15, inst. The transfer-book will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO., No. 38 WALL-ST.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1859.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 1 HANOVER-ST. NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) Dollars per share on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after the 16th instant.
WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-Half per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th inst. By order.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE Company have this day delared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent., out of the earnings payable on and after the 9th instant, until which date the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board.
GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office, Mechanics' Bank building, No. 31 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. D. CBARY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.
CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

BY THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.
The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 1st of February. By order,
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.—Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, FEB. 1, 1859.—A Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN.—BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1859.—SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of 1 hree and One-half per Cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. By order of the Board. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the United States Trust Company, of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, bearing date Oct. 16, 1858, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., through P. R. WILKINS, auctioneer, at No. 6 Pine-st., the following uncollected assets, claims, demands, judgments, choses in action, and property of every kind, of said the Knickerbocker Savings Institution:

Lot No. 1.—Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knickerbocker Bank, $100. Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knickerbocker Bank, $10. Check drawn by George H. Williams on Knickerbocker Bank, $100. Check drawn by George H. Williams on Knickerbocker Bank, $125. Check drawn by W. Hodgkinson on Knickerbocker Bank, $30.

No. 2.—Balance of check drawn by S. B. Howe on Knickerbocker Bank, to order of Anson Willis, and indorsed by him, without recourse, $407.

No. 3.—Note made by Anson Willis, dated Aug. 3, 1854, two months, $200.

No. 4.—Judgment against Mark Cornell, dated March 9, 1855, $1,674 74.

No. 5.—Judgment against Erastus C. Sanderson, dated April 18, 1855, $1,024 40; and certificates of 40 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 6.—Balance of judgment against Erastus C. Sanderson, dated April 18, 1855, $1,540 79.

No. 7.—Judgment against Wm. P. Dixon, dated Nov. 14, 1855, $7,886 64; and certificates for 312 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each

No. 8.—Judgment against John D. Moriarty, dated June 25, 1855, $1,207 45.

No. 9.—Judgment against Edmund A. Pearce, dated April 18, 1855, $275 48; and his interest in 10 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 10.—Judgment against Henry Dean, dated Oct. 12, 1855, $2,134 39. Judgment against Henry Dean, dated Nov. 27, 1856, $87 79; and his interest in 80 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 11.—Judgment against Samuel W. Andrews, dated May 8, 1855, $516 97; and his interest in 20 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 12.—Judgment against M. Hopper Mott, dated Nov. 27, 1856, $12,287 66; and his interest in 450 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 13.—Judgment against R. C. Kemp, dated April 18, 1855, $1,039 31; and his interest in 40 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 14.—Judgment against James and Mary A. Flay, dated May 26, 1857, being for deficiency in foreclosing mortgage, $362 67.

No. 15.—Judgment against George D. Areson and James Traphagen, dated Jan. 28, 1859, being for deficiency in foreclosing mortgage, $1,540 50.

No. 16.—Balance of note made by Joseph Boughton, dated June 14, 1854, $371 21.

No. 17.—Balance of note made by Wm. O. Kent, dated Oct. 30, 1852, $4,022 01.

No. 18.—Balance of note made by Jacob Dubois, dated Dec. 31, 1853, $648 58; and certificates for 60 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 19.—Note of Hester Ann Shannon, dated Feb. 6, 1854, $1,700; and certificates for 80 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 20.—Note of D. S. Purdy, dated Sept. 14, 1853, $250; and certificates for 12 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 21.—Balance of note made by Moriarty & Campbell, dated May 2, 1853, $190.

No. 22.—Balance of note made by Samuel Lyman, dated Feb. 8, 1853, $5,555 33.

No. 23.—Note made by Samuel Lyman, dated Aug. 11, 1853, $10,000; and certificates for 440 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 24.—Note made by E. & S. Lyman, dated March 18, 1853, $1,700; and certificates for 75 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 25.—Balance of note made by H. C. Bolster, dated May 10, 1853, $174 96.

No. 26.—Balance of note made by Edward P. Crane, dated Oct. 13, 1853, $388 90; and certificates for 20 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 27.—Bond and mortgage, made by Isaac Wilson, on property in Williamsburg, L. I., on north side of Boerum-st., 100 feet west from Leonard-st., $300.

No 28.—Balance of deposit in Knickerbocker Bank, $1,630 47.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chamber-st., New-York, Jan. 10, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in the City of New-York for the year 1859 are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to deduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the act of April 16, 1857, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SEC. 12. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners or any of them, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—*Laws of 1857, page 500.*

J. W. ALLEN,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the creditors of Daniel J. Sandford and Charles H. Sandford, partners, of the township of Manalapan, County of Monmouth and State of New-Jersey, that all claims against their estate must be exhibited to the subscriber, their assignee, under oath or affirmation, before the 20th day of February next, being three months from the date of the assignment, or be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of the estate; and said creditors are further notified that a list of the claims against the said Daniel J. Sandford and Charles H. Sandford, partners, will be filed with the Surrogate of the County of Monmouth before the ensuing April term of the Orphans' Court, when exceptions thereto may be filed by any person interested. Dated the 1st day of January, A. D. 1859.
JAMES A. REID, Assignee.
Claims may be filed with Joseph D. Bedle, Counselor-at-Law, Freehold, New-Jersey.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
CORPORATION PROPERTY TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—The cellars connected with the several public Markets of the City, and also sundry lots, tenements, and buildings, belonging to the City, will be leased at public auction, at the City Hall, on THURSDAY, March 3, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the term of five years from the 1st day of May next.
Catalogues of the property to be leased, with the terms and conditions of sale, can be had at the Comptroller's Office.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
FEB. 1, 1859.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VANPELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to April 5, 1858, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 341 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN PELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented to us as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1858.
CHARLES H. CORSER,
JONATHAN BEERS,
Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in room No. 8, City Hall. All parties having business before said Committee will be present at the above-mentioned time and place, without further notice. JOHN J. BRADLEY, } Committee
T. W. ADAMS, } on
JAMES OWENS, } Finance.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., instead of Thursday, the 3d, on account of the absence of two members of that Committee. THOMAS STEPHENS,
Chairman of the Committee on Assessments.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE TWENTY-FIRST-STREET LOTS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1859, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:
Four valuable and desirable lots of land, situate on the southerly side of 21st-st., and commencing 620 feet westerly from 5th-av., being each 25 feet front and rear by 92 feet in depth, except one of said lots, which is 30 feet 3 inches front, 30 feet 10 inches rear, by 92 feet deep.
The above property, situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the City, is well worthy the attention of those desiring locations for first-class residences.
Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at 6 per cent.
For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE TWENTY-FIRST-STRREET PROPERTY, NEAR 5TH-AV., TO CLOSE A TRUST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot with the two-story basement and under-cellar brick house on the rear, known as No. 29 West 21st-st., situated on the northerly side, between 5th and 6th avs., one of the best neighborhoods in the City. The lot is 26 feet in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth. 75 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
THE HERCULES FOUNDRY AND FIVE LOTS OF LAND ON THIRTY-FIRST-STREET FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
Five lots on the southerly side of East 31st-st, each 25 feet, front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, commencing 100 feet westerly from the 3d-av. On the lots is a large foundry, street No. 100, and other improvements. With the lots will also be sold a steam engine and other machinery on the premises, of which an inventory will be produced at the sale. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage for $8,000. Map, inventory and terms at the auctioneers' office, No. 14 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood and mahogany suites, covered in brocatel and hair cloth; one black walnut suite, inlaid carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany centre card and pier-tables, mahogany rockers, gilt-frame pier and mantle mirrors, lace window curtains, gilt cornices, library tables, hair mattresses, &c.
Also, at 12, an invoices of jewelry, consisting of brooches and earrings, pins, sleeve buttons, cuff-pins, Mosaic, inlaid and painted pins. All to be sold without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE RESIDENCES ON IRVING-PLACE AND SIXTEENTH-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
The 3-story and attic English-basement brick house and lot, situate on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., house 26.6x44. Lot 26.6x92.
Also, the 3-story and attic English-basement brick house and lot adjoining, and known as No. 37 Irving-place. House, 26.6x80. Lot 26.6x100; with an alley 8 feet wide to 16th-st.
For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ORCHARD-STREET, BELONGING TO THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—That valuable property, known as the Friends' Meeting House; the ground 96 feet 11¾ inches front by 100 feet in depth; the building 60 by 75 feet.
Also, the house and lot No. 35 Orchard-st., adjoining the above, 30 feet 6 inches by 100 feet. The above property will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Maps and full particulars may be obtained at the office of WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st.

MILLER & MCEVILY, Auctioneers.
CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT SHERIFF'S SALE.—MILLER & MCEVILY will sell under direction of JOHN KELLY, Sheriff, at 12 M., on the 8th day of February, 1869, at the Merchants' Exchange, 5 lots north side of 59th st., 468 feet east of 5th-av.; 4 lots on 4th-av., commencing at the southwest corner of 101st-st., 3 lots on 101st-st., in rear of last mentioned. Sale positive. One half can remain on mortgage. For maps, &c., apply at the office of Auctioneers, No. 28 Pine-st.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.
175 LOTS SCHOLES ESTATE, BROOKLYN, NINETEENTH WARD—Allotted to Clayton Scholes—On Bedford and other avenues, Ross and other streets, within a few minutes' walk of Peck-slip, Grand-st. and other ferries; will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Sixty per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Wall-st.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at No. 467 Canal-st, near Hudson-st., a large assortment of household furniture of a family going to Europe, consisting of bureaus, sofas, tables, beds, bedding, chairs, carpets, oilcloths, bedsteads, &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION SALE.—PARTIES ABOUT RELINquishing housekeeping, who are averse to a public sale, will find a liberal cash purchaser at private sale by addressing AUCTION, Box No. 1 Post-Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK. ALEXANDER McGAVIN and PATRICK ROBERTSON against WILLIAM ROBERTSON.—Summons for money demand on contract—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, Number 45 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy-two cents, with interest from the thirtieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, besides the costs of this action. Dated New-York, December 30, 1858.
HENRY A. TAILER, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
45 Wall-street, New-York.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the fifth day of January, 1859. HENRY A. TAILER,
ja8-law6wS* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM C. WEED AND HENRY A. WILSON, against DAVID M. LOY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 35 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and twenty dollars, twenty-four cents, with interest on $500 from May 27, 1858, and on $20 24 from the 22d day of June, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, Jan. 8, 1859. ja15aw6wS*
STARR & RUGGLES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HUGH FITZPATRICK, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix of the late of Greenwood & Tucker, Counsellors-at-Law, No. 355 Fulton-st., Halsey's Buildings, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated Brooklyn, Nov. 15, 1858.
MARY FITZPATRICK, Administratrix of
n20-law6mS* Hugh Fitzpatrick, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. FOWLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at her residence, No. 60 Columbia-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 9th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 30, 1858.
s4-law6mS* ELIZA C. FOWLER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN RULLHAUSEN, late of the City of New-York, Sugar Refiner, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 289 Cherry-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept 17, 1858.
ANNA RULLHAUSEN, Administratrix.
s18-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ED-WARD C. WEST, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims against JAMES JOHNSTONE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 183 Grand-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next. Dated New-York, Aug. 28, 1858.
ROBERT R. BREESE, } Executors.
au28-law6mS HENRY P. WEST. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH RILEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Alban P. Man, Esq., No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before March 1, 1859.—Dated New-York, Aug. 27, 1858.
BERNARD RILEY, } Administrators.
au28-law6mS* HUGH DONOHUE. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOODWARD HUNT, late of Union County, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 722 Third-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of Sept., 1858.
s25-law6mS* ROBERT BOWNE, Administrator.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT.—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets, and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.
Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whose specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 38 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Co., of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 11 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, FEB. 12.
The A 1 Extreme Clipper Ship
FLYING MIST,
LINNELL, Commander,
Is now loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This splendid vessel made her only passage to San Francisco in 110 days, delivering her cargo in perfect order. Being a great favorite, and of small capacity, will be dispatched promptly as above. N B.—This ship rates A 1 plus, being diagonally iron-braced and extra strong.
For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SPECIAL NOTICE—FIRST CLIPPER TO SAIL,
The elegant A No. 1 clipper-ship
DICTATOR,
ALBERT ZEREGA, Commander,
Being nearly full, will receive light and medium freight for a few days longer, at Pier No. 14 East River.
Shippers are requested to complete their engagements immediately, as the ship must go to sea promptly.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Building.)
Agents at San Francisco:
Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

SUTTON & CO.'S DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, FEB. 12.
The splendid A1 fast Clipper Ship
AMOS LAWRENCE,
NICKERSON, Master,
Is rapidly receiving her cargo at Pier No. 23, East River, foot of Beekman-st.
This elegant clipper was built by Donald M'Kay, stands A1, is unsurpassed for the safe and speedy delivery of cargo in good order, being thoroughly ventilated, and in every way a first-class conveyance.
Having the most of her cargo engaged and going rapidly on board, dispatch may be relied on.
SUTTON & CO., No. 58 South-st., corner of Wall.
N. B.—No Sal Soda taken in the ships of this line.

THE NEW LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKLEPAUGH, will leave New-York, from Pier, No. 3, North River, on THURSDAY, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting *via* Panama Railroad with the steamship *Uncle Sam*, on the Pacific

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE BALTIC-STREET HOMICIDE.—Coroner HORTON impanneled a jury yesterday, to hold an inquest on the body of THOMAS SHIELDS, who died in the Long Island College Hospital on Thursday, from injuries received at the hands of a man named DWYER, in a stable on Baltic-street near Hoyt, on Sunday last. Several witnesses were examined, but as none were present who witnessed the transaction, the case was adjourned to Wednesday next. The witnesses examined yesterday, were officer CRUMPTON and Sergeant SMITH, of the Third Precinct. Officer CRUMPTON was present at the stable soon after the injuries were inflicted; was attracted there by a crowd of people running in that direction. Upon reaching the stable saw deceased lying upon the ground apparently in great pain; he asked what the trouble was, when a brother of deceased said that a man named DWYER had stabbed him in the eye with a pitchfork. At this time DWYER came forward and stated that the deceased came into the stable intoxicated, and commenced bothering him while he was at work mixing feed in a trough, until he could stand it no longer, and then struck at him with the fork, more for the purpose of striking than of stabbing him. Witness arrested DWYER and also took the deceased to the Hospital. Upon his return to the Station-house prisoner asked about the injury, when witness told him the Doctors could not tell anything about the extent of the injury until the inflammation had somewhat subsided; that if the fork had entered the brain it would be a serious matter, but that he would lose his eye in any event; to this the prisoner replied that he thought the fork went into the bone some distance, as he had to pull very hard to get it out. The substance of Sergeant SMITH's testimony was confirmatory of the above, as to the general statement of the accused. Both the prisoner and deceased were in the employ of JEREMIAH O'DONNELL, contractor. Mr. O'DONNELL gave the prisoner a good character, but says the deceased was in the habit of getting intoxicated, and was then very troublesome. He had discharged him once for intoxication, but took him bank again a few weeks ago because he had an aged mother dependant upon him for support. Neither of the parties to this case have families.

ANOTHER SUIT FOR THE POSSESSION OF A CHILD.—The attention of the Judge of the City Court has been occupied for several days recently in hearing a case which has attracted no little attention in the section of the city where the parties to the suit are well known. A seafaring man named PETERSON, who, with his wife and child, has been living on Red Hook Point for several years past, a few months ago resolved to leave his wife, because, as he alleges, she got intoxicated frequently and neglected her child—a little girl about four years old. Soon after coming to this conclusion, he, one day, under a pretence that he wished to get the child's miniature taken, took it away and kept it. The mother, not being able to find the child, commenced proceedings in the City Court, before Judge CULVER, against her husband to recover possession of it. A large number of witnesses have been examined on both sides. The wife claims that notwithstanding the legal right to the child is with the father, still as it is an infant and needs the attentions of a mother, she has a right to it; and also that the father is an improper person to have charge of it, by reason of his habits and associations. The defence is that the mother is entirely disqualified to have the care of the child from the fact that she frequently uses intoxicating liquor to excess. The testimony in the case was concluded yesterday, and Judge CULVER has given counsel half a day next Saturday to discuss the matter, to which time the case stands adjourned.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD.—It is now the intention of the managers of this road to put it into operation on the first day of March next, at which time eight cars will be put upon the road—a number, the managers think, sufficient to allow the starting of one car every fifteen minutes from the East River end of the line. Thirty-five minutes is the time allowed to East New-York. The cars are much lighter than any now in use, and will seat thirty passengers.

NEW FERRIES.—A movement is on foot to run a ferry from Burling-slip or vicinity, in New-York, to the vicinity of South Seventh-street, E. D. of Brooklyn; and another from Broome-street, New-York, to South Fourth-street, E. D. of Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT—NOTICE TO THE BAR.—Judge EMMOTT will call the Special Term Calendar on Monday next at 11 o'clock A. M., and will sit until 9 o'clock P. M., unless the day calendar shall have been sooner disposed of. The day calendar for Monday will consist of the first twenty causes. After Monday the Court will open at 9 o'clock A. M., and remain open until 9 o'clock P. M., unless the day calendar shall be disposed of sooner.

SPECIAL TERM.—Judge LOTT will hold a Special Term for motions in the large Court-room, (City Hall,) commencing on Monday next at 10 o'clock A. M. *Ex parte* motions will be heard every morning between 9 and 10 o'clock.

Lecture by Lieutenant Mowry.

THE GEOGRAPHY AND RESOURCES OF ARIZONA.

Lieutenant MOWRY, the Delegate from Arizona to Congress, delivered a lecture on Thursday evening before the Geographical and Statistical Society, on "The Geography and Resources of Arizona. A very respectable audience was in attendance, notwithstanding the stormy weather.

After the transaction of the usual routine business Dr. HAWES introduced Lieutenant MOWRY, who said that the word Arizona is derived from the Aztec, and is supposed to mean silver-bearing. In size the Territory is more than twice as large as New-York, and contains within its boundaries three of the largest rivers west of the Mississippi; the Gila, the Colorado of the West, and the Rio Grande. The outlet for its productions is the Gulf of California, and its possession necessitates the acquisition of Sonora. Lieut. M. said he had in his possession authentic documents detailing early explorations of the Territory, and read lengthy extracts from a memoir published by himself on this point. He then proceeded to describe its geographical features. West of the Rio Grande is a series of table-lands, which are broken by two ranges of mountains. For three hundred miles there are superior grazing lands, and the farmer finds his cattle in January in better condition than the corn-fed cattle in this part of the country. The stream of the Santa Cruz is intermittent, but its valley is exceedingly fertile, as is that of the San Pedro. Tucan is the only town of consequence in the Territory, and has some 200 inhabitants. North of the Santa Cruz there are very rich silver mines. West of the Santa Cruz the land is in many parts an irreclaimable desert. The Arizona mines were spoken of as particularly rich. Lieut. M. referred to Mr. E. E. DUNBAR's communications, published in the TIMES, as particularly valuable, though he differed from him in some of his conclusions. On the streams in the northern part of the Territory the Indians raise corn. The tribes may be classed as hostile and friendly. Notwithstanding the fact that we owe the protection of the overland mails, and in fact the safety of every American inhabitant in Central and Western Arizona to these friendly Indians, no pains whatever has been taken to preserve these relations. The Apaches are particularly troublesome. Arizona can have no peace until a strong force is sent there by the Government to hold them in check. VELAZQUEZ has sketched their character well, in describing them as thievish and quarrelsome. From June to September is the rainy season. Prof. HENRY has demonstrated that no rain falls in Arizona. The speaker said he had not seen his paper, but he understood that his theory was a beautiful one. Fortunately facts contradict him. The American population, which numbers 2,000, is concentrated in the centre of the Territory. The speaker then described in detail some of the richest mines. It was his profound belief that the mines of Arizona and Sonora would prove to be the richest on the Continent. Senator GWIN says that he heard of the gold on the Gila as long ago as 1849. At a point on this river gold was first discovered by the emigrants in 1858. Lieut. M. said he visited the locality himself, and saw $20 washed out of a shovel-full of dirt, and found that it would pay to engage men to work for their board and $3 per day. But gold-washing in the richest mines is at the best uncertain work, and no one should undertake it who is making a comfortable living at home. A letter was cited, which was written about the middle of the seventeenth century, by a traveling priest, in which it was said that gold existed in California, which would undoubtedly add greatly to the Spanish revenue, and Sonora was then fully described. Gold is found in abundance in numerous localities not fifty miles from the southern boundary of Arizona. The rainy season there extends from June to September, and the climate is very similar to that of California, though its heats are by no means so oppressive. Its entire population does not exceed 125,000. Lieut. M predicted that the Southern route for the Pacific Railroad would be the one finally selected. The country along the 32d parallel is far more favorable than any other. Guaamas must be the first terminus of the road. By this route it can be built for $10,000 per mile most, if not all the way. The lecturer stated that he had traveled over a large part of the route, and he knew from personal observation that all that would be necessary in many places would be the construction of the road bed, there being in many places for miles no side excavations to be made. The development of the mineral resources would go far eventually towards paying the cost of construction. Lieut. M. closed by referring to the curious fact that in the report made to the Viceroy of Arizona and Sonora, is found the following words: "A scientific exploration of Sonora with reference to Mineralogy, along with the introduction of families, will lead to a discovery of gold and silver so marvelous, that the result will be such as has never yet been seen in the world." It remains for the American people to make good the prediction. With the organization of Arizona and the acquisition of Sonora, a new impetus will be given on the Pacific. The Mexican population will recede before the energy of American career. At Guaymas a city will go up which shall have no parallel in the magic of her increase except San Francisco. The *auri sacra fames* is as strong to-day as in the days of old. Allured by the story of the new Eldorado which is just opening, tens of thousands of emigrants will hurry thither. Our empire on the Pacific is just founded. Its growth in the future will equal that of the past, if the United States seizes the golden opportunity offering. The wealthiest and most delightful of countries will be redeemed from the barbarism into which it is fast falling. An immense market will be opened for our Northern productions. Commerce will again be stimulated as it was by California, and the prediction of HUMBOLDT, that the balance behind gold and silver would one day be restored, and be made good from the treasures of Arizona and Sonora.

At the conclusion of the lecture, thanks were returned Lieut. M. for his discourse, and a copy was requested for publication.

On motion of Mr. VIELE, it was determined to increase the number of the Special Arctic Exploration Committee to fifteen.

Dr. HAWKS announced that more spacious apartments than those the Society at present occupied had been procured in the Mercantile Library Building, (Clinton Hall,) and that the rooms would be opened next Thursday evening.

The Revolution in Hayti.

We have seen a letter from an intelligent Bostonian located in the City of Cape Haytien, giving an account of the progress of the revolution. He says that so far, though armed men are seen marching in every direction, the greatest order prevails, no outrage has been committed, and property appears to be perfectly safe. A guard is kept about the residence of the foreign Consuls, but the precaution is not demanded by any fear of violence. In fact, the great feature of this overthrow of an authority established for fourteen years, is its bloodless character. SOULOUQUE is hemmed in between two Republican armies without a hope of maintaining his authority. In regard to the future of the country, should General GEFFRARD prevail, it is stated that he will restore friendly relations with the Spanish end of the island, and perhaps establish a closer commercial connection with this country.

A letter received in this city dated Aux Cayes, Jan. 15, (the latest from the Island,) indicates that the Emperor has given up all hopes of sustaining himself. His first proclamation referred to the revolution as a mere local outbreak; but he has since, after having acquired a better idea of the movement, issued a second proclamation, in which he says that he shall return to Port au Prince to await events. General GEFFRARD is at the gates of the capital.

The chief authority at Aux Cayes, the Duke, is staunch to the Emperor, and he has threatened that rather than yield he will set the town on fire and give it up to pillage. The people there are also averse to the movement, as they will have no one at the head of affairs but a black man. If Gen. GEFFRARD is wise enough, however, to allow the Senate to elect the new President, all parties will be satisfied.—*Boston Traveller.*

Another Letter from Henry A. Wise.

HE DENOUNCES THE PACIFIC RAILROAD AND PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

In the Fort Smith (Ark.) *Herald*, of Jan. 22, we find a letter from Governor WISE to WM. M. FISHBACK, ESQ., of Fort Smith, written in reply to one from MR. FISHBACK, asking the Governor's opinion as to the propriety of the 35th parallel for the route of the Pacific Railroad. It will be seen that the Governor takes occasion to give the President a pretty hard punch. Speaking of the argument that the authority of the Federal Government to build a Pacific Railroad, is involved in the "war power" granted by the Constitution, Governor WISE says:

But this claim of power by that Federal dynasty to construct grand schemes of Internal Improvements is far exceeded by Mr. BUCHANAN, who founds it on the power to "*declare war.*" He bounds over the old Federal faith of "general welfare," gives us a new light, and appeals directly to the "*war power*"—that power which, *flagrante bello*, knows no limits, in the sense which he must mean the war power to be. * * * * * The error is in not defining what is meant in the *power to declare war*, and to maintain the common defence. *It is at all events a power which cannot be appealed to for authority, in the course of ordinary administration in time of peace.* And this is sufficient to answer and contradict the claim of this grant founded on the war power by Mr. BUCHANAN. War with its sword and pick-axes may cut a road for the march of its armies in time of war; *but when peace reigns Railroads must be left to the* PEACE POWER. * * * * * * *

In 1848, in 1852, and in 1856 the Democracy of this State declared most adherently for Mr. BUCHANAN; but if it had been known that he would advocate a Pacific Railroad, founded on the war power, *he could not have gotten a single vote of this State for his nomination to the Presidency;* and at Cincinnati, in 1856, the Convention rejected this Pacific Railroad plank from its platform. Virginia voted against it, and so did his own State, Pennsylvania, because of Virginia's support of Mr. BUCHANAN. And when his nomination was announced to Mr. BUCHANAN he emphatically *pledged to abide by the platform*—"*not to take a plank from it or add one to it*"—*but to take it as it was.* And it shocked us not a little that he had written a letter to California committing himself to this *added plank*, and to think that it could have its effect *in his favor here*, and not be felt *against him here.* For these reasons I abjure a pacific Railroad by the Federal Government especially on the grounds of the President's recommendation.

Alfred A. Burnham, Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut in 1857, and Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1858, was on Wednesday nominated by the Republicans of the Third Congressional District as their candidate for Congress, to succeed Sidney Dean, the present incumbent.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA—WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED.

DYSPEPSIA is our national disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it, and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstupified head, and attacks of headache! Yet, how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion, and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar-pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions, and twenty different remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5: do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2. These remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address,

F. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S
New Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery,
No. 707 Broadway,
First block below New-York Hotel.

The most extensive Establishment in the World. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil, and Ivorytypes.

N. B.—Old Daguerreotypes of deceased persons copied, enlarged to any size by the Photographic process, and finished in any style equal to those made from life. Gallery open to 9 P. M. for free inspection.

J. GURNEY,
Photographic Artist, No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A GREAT TRUTH.

Persons who have never been afflicted by piles, and who wish to remain unafflicted forever, must avoid the use of all ordinary paper, and systematically employ only GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper for the water-closet. It is a sure preventive (as well as cure) of piles, as hundreds will gladly testify. Call at the office, No. 41 Ann street, for single packages, or packages by the case. Beware of imitations. Look for GAYETTY'S name water-marked in each sheet, and his autograph upon each label.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

WHO ARE THE NUBIAN TROUBADOURS?—That unrivalled corps of negro melodists, dancers, musicians, balladists, comedians and *farceurs*, now attracting such crowds of people to Barnum's Museum, they surpass in grace, good taste, skill and "infinite variety," all possible rivalry. They present a world of attractions for this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Limbs are often crippled by the maltreatment of wounds and fractures. The first and only dressing in such cases should be this wonderful resuscitator of native power. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS AT GURNEY'S, No. 707 BROADWAY.—A choice selection of views of all parts of the world, beautifully colored groups, copies of statuary, &c., constantly on hand at GURNEY'S Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 4.

$30,000 U. S. 6s '74	102¾	256 Erie Railroad	b30 13¾
5,000 Ill. Int'l Imp.	47,105	100 do	b60 13¾
5,000 Ind'a State 5s	93	50 do	s30 13¾
3,000 Tenn. 6s '90	89¾	10 Har. R. R. Pref	33¼
51,000 Mo. State 6s	84	50 do	38
1 000 Cal State 7s, n.be	84	100 do	s60 38
6,000 Erie R.R.C.Bs.'71	40	20 Clev. & Tol. R.R	30⅛
5,000 Hud.R.RR.3d M.	22	200 do	s30 30⅜
1,000 Ill.Cen.RR. Bds.	87	100 do	b30 30⅜
11,000 La C. & Mil. L. G. b.	22¾	600 Har. & R. R	13
41 Butch&Drov.Bank	118	00 M. S. & N. I. R	s60 18¾
23 Merch. Ex. Bank	101	500 do	b30
10 Bk. of State of N.Y.	102¾	100 do	s30
9 Am. Ex. Bank	107¾	100 do	b60 18¾
9 Bank of America	110¾	50 M. S. & N.I.G.S.	s10 45⅛
25 Fuel. & Hemanal Co.	99¾	400 do	45⅜
50 G.W.Ins.Co. ex div.	130	50 do	b30 45⅜
20 La C. & Mil. R. R.	1¾	250 do	s30 45¼
18 Continental Bank	101	10 do	s60 45
22 do	100⅜	100 do	b30 45⅜
450 Penn. Coal Co.	s60 85	500 Panama Railroad	114¾
50 do	85¾	50 do	s30 114
50 do	at 60 86	100 do	b60 114¾
28 do	85½	100 do	b60 114⅞
10 Pacific M. S. S. Co.	77½	50 Illinois Cen. R.R.	s60 66⅞
200 do	78½	50 do	s60 66⅝
35 do	78¾	50 do	s60 66⅝
27 do	78	25 Ga. & Chi. R. R.	69
100 do	s60 78⅜	100 do	opg 68⅜
50 do	b30 78⅜	100 do	opg 68⅜
50 N. Y. Cen. R. p.&c.	82¾	150 do	s30 68⅜
200 do	b60 82½	50 do	s30 68¾
100 do	opg. 82½	500 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	59
100 do	p.&c. 82¾	200 do	b60 59⅛
100 do	s30 82¾	350 do	c 59⅛
100 do	b30 82¾	50 do	b30 59⅛
100 do	opg. 82¾	100 do	b30 59
100 do	s. 10 opg. 82¾	50 do	s10 59

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Mo. State 6s	s60 83¾	400 Mich. Cen. R. R.	50
2,000 do	s60 83⅞	50 do	s60 50
5,000 do	84	100 Mich.S.&N.ia.R.R.	18¾
1,000 Ill. Interest '60	94¾	200 Mich.S.&N. I. g. s.b3	45¾
9,000 do	94¾	100 Ill. Cent. R. R.	66¾
3,000 Cal.St.7s, N. Bs.	84¾	8 Ohio Col. & Cin.RR.	93
8 000 Tennessee 6s, 90,	89¾	250 Panama R.R.	s30 114⅜
15,000 H Riv.RR.3d M.	72	50 do	b60 114¾
5,000 do	b60 72	200 do	114¾
2,000 Gosh Branch Bs.	71¾	100 do	114⅝
200 Pac. Mail S. Co.	77¾	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	b60 68¾
150 do	77¾	150 do	68¾
100 do	s30 77	100 do	68⅝
300 do	s3 78¾	100 do	s60 68¾
160 N. Y. Cen. R.R.p&c	82¾	100 do	s30 68⅝
160 do	opg 82¾	200 do	s10 68⅝
75 Erie Railroad	13¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	30⅜
250 Reading R R	48¾	200 Chic. & R I. R. R.	s30 59
500 do	s5 48¾	100 do	s7 59⅛
300 do	48¾	2.0 do	b30 59¼
75 Mil. & Miss. RR.	12¾		

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$1 000 C., S.P. & F.d.L.Rs	13⅜	50 Farm. Citiz. B. L.I.	49
5,000 Memphis City 6s	80¾	80 Butch. & Dro. Bk.	118¾
2,000 Mar'a. & C. R.Ts.	5	20 Ocean Bank	95
3,000 T. of Ft. M., I. 8s.	53½	10 Hum't F. Ins. Co.	103
4,000 C.St.P. & F.d.L.7s	40	20 Excelsior F. I. Co.	101⅜
3,000 Day'n. & M. R.7s.	70	130 Am. Coal Co.	$63⅞
10 Am. Ex. Bank	106¾	75 Wells F. & Co. Ex.	69
20 Bk Commonwealth	99¾	20 U. S. Ex. Co.	97¾
5 Atlantic Bank	82¾	20 Am. Ex. Co.	98
5 New-World F.I Co	96	100 C., St.P. & F.d.L.R.	3
20 Am. Express Co.	97	10 Sixth-av. R. R.	125
95 La. C. & M. R. R.	1⅜		

FRIDAY, Feb. 4—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the month of January, were made up this afternoon; and the following appears to have been the Import movement of the month, as compared with the corresponding date last season:

Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$15,556,72(
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	1,201,707
Free Goods	2,618,220
Total entries	$19,376,654
Against same month, 1858	7,796,147
Increase this season	$11,580,507

The amount of Goods withdrawn from warehouse, of the previous impertation, during the month, is $2,088,270. There was also entered, during the month, Foreign Specie to the value of $71,308.

The Exports from New-York, for January, were as follows:

In Domestic Produce	$3,762,182
Foreign Goods reexported	351.826
In Specie	2,305,688
Together	$6,419,696
Against January, 1858:	
In Produce	$4,208,306
Foreign	481,433
Specie	4,745,611— $9,435,350

We annex our usual summary, by months, of the Import, Export and Gold movements at New-York, beginning with the 1st July, 1858, the inial date of the current Treasury Year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$18,469,000	$35,295,000
August	19,556,000	19,979,000
September	15,335,000	16,042,000
October	13,454,000	11,931,000
November	10,501,000	10,390,000
December	13,281,000	8,516,000
January	19,377,000	7,796,000
Total, 7 months	$109,973,000	$109,949,000
Foreign Specie	537,000	7,852,000

IMPORTED GOODS ACTUALLY MARKETED.

1858-9—Imported as above	$109,973,000
Of which Warehoused	15 601.000
Marketed of new Importation	$91,372,000
Add withdrawals from Warehouse	17,651.000
Total marketed	$112 023 000
1857-8—Imported as above	$109.949.000
Of which Warehoused	34 137.000
Marketed of new Importation	$75 812.000
Add withdrawals from Warehouse	33 837 000
Total marketed	$109.649 000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$4,772,000	$4,274,000
August	4,660,000	4,289,000
September	3,522,000	4,219,000
October	5,233,000	6,492,000
November	3,482 000	5,246,000
December	3,700,000	2,832,000
January	3,762,000	4,208,000
Total, 7 months	$29,131,000	$31,560,000
Foreign reexported	2,948,000	6,509,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8 From July 1.
July	$2,801,000	$3,628,000
August	2,202,000	6,272,000
September	3,240,000	991,000
October	3,028,000	297,000
November	472,000	3,239,000
December	1,898.000	7,535,000
January	2,306,000	4,746,000
Total, 7 months	$15,947,000	$26,708,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—SEVEN MONTHS.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
Domestic Produce	$29,131,000	$31.560,000
Foreign Reexported	2,948,000	6 509,000
Specie	15.947.000	26.708.000
Total all exports	$48,026,000	$64,777,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$3,387,305	$6,987,019
August	3,545,118	3,946,830
September	2,672,935	2,249,982
October	2,054,834	867,534
November	1,706,529	1,121,792
December	2,020,895	1,172,393
January	3,478,471	1,641,474
Total, 7 months	$18,886,087	$17,987,023

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1858-9. From July 1.		1857-8. From July 1.	
July 14	$1,401.713	July 12	$1,521,676
July 27	1.603,817	July 27	1.458,043
Aug. 12	1.527,286	Aug. 12	1.241,055
Aug. 27	1.434,674	Sep. 3	1.593,557
Sept. 11	1.696,639	Oct. 4	1,268,734
Sept. 28	1.570.000	Oct. 16	1,664,200
Oct. 15	1,322,005	Nov. 4	1.464,457
Oct. 28	1,472,979	Nov. 16	1,176,086
Nov. 12	1,672,676	Nov. 29	1,744,572
Nov. 28	1,816,532	Dec. 14	2 278,333
Dec. 13	1,643.202	Dec. 27	2,020,537
Dec. 30	1,494.379	Jan. 13	$1,607.440
Jan. 12	1,384,664	Jan. 27	1,555.279
Jan. 28	1,210,713	Total, 7 mos.	$20,594,469
Total, 7 mos.	$21,251,279		

On the Stock Exchange, to-day, the dealings through the forenoon manifested pretty general steadiness in prices, the difference, if anything, from Thursday afternoon being in favor of the market. And at and after the Second Board prices were stiffer on the Railroad Shares and State Stocks—New-York Central closing 82½; Reading, 49; Galena, 69; Rock Island, 59⅜; Illinois Central, 66¾; and Erie, 13¾ ⅌ cent. Missouri sixes, for immediate delivery, were 84 ⅌ cent. The fluctuations of the day in Pacific Mail were only *one* ⅌ cent., instead of 3@5, as usual of late. It is not denied, to-day, that Mr. ROBERTS, of the United States Mail Line, has taken part with Mr. VANDERBILT and his family in the recent movement against the Stock. The main trouble, we have reason to suppose, has been in the diversion of business to the Aspinwall Line. The opposition boat advertised for the 15th March is a nominal competition on *this* side. The aim is to bring the Pacific Company to terms, and to make a "good thing" out of the *short* sales of Stock before a settlement is effected; which settlement we hear to-day is somewhat remote, as Mr. ASPINWALL and others of the Pacific Office have taken their stand, and mean to maintain it. Their Stockholders will doubtless be much better satisfied with this than a humiliating capitulation to VANDERBILT. As if to hasten the impression of *reality* in the opposition, Mr. ALLEN is said to have applied to-day for 500 passenger-tickets across the Panama Road; although no terms for through tickets hence to San Francisco have yet been advertised. In regard to the general market this afternoon, the disposition seemed to be to better prices and a more active business after the receipt of the overdue Foreign news, in the event the political and financial advices are not positively adverse. The market left off firm. For Panama shares 115 was bid, buyer 30 days, a rise of 1@1¼ from yesterday.

The Money Market is settling down to 5 ⅌ cent. to the Brokers, and 6@7 ⅌ cent. for Discounts beyond 60 days. Some very short and choice acceptances are current within 6 ⅌ cent. So far as demand loans to the Brokers are concerned, the Banks either yield to 5 ⅌ cent.—at which rates the private lenders are numerous—or do but a partial business at 6 ⅌ cent. Mr. CUNARD'S propeller, the *Etna*, will sail for Liverpool at 3 o'clock on Saturday, and will take a mail. As the notice was late, the correspondence and remittances will be light. Exchange steady at 109¼ @109⅝.

The proposed **Association of Bank Presidents**, representing each over $1,000,000 capital, will probably fall through. At the meeting yesterday only twelve Banks were represented out of twenty-six with the prescribed capital, and we hear that the utmost harmony did not prevail in regard to the advisory or binding nature of the Association or the scale of voting. The President of the Bank of Commerce is understood to insist upon *capital* being represented by at least four voices in the proceedings, while most of the other Presidents, taking it for granted that the object is "moral suasion," and not binding force, deem one sentiment, fairly and practically expressed, as good as four. Mr. HALSTEAD, of the Manhattan Company, and several other officers in the street, have declined to commit themselves to the Association. Its leading names are Mr. STEVENS, of the Bank of Commerce, (not especially distinguished in the break-down of 1857,) and Mr. BOOTH, of the American Exchange, a Young America concern previous to that singular and instructive crisis. The probability is, like all attempts to interfere with and to regulate the freedom of the Banking Laws of New-York, the affair will prove a failure. The very idea of excluding from such conferences half a dozen of the oldest and best banking people of the City, whose capitals fall below the prescribed limit, is ridiculous, provided the object be advisory and not compulsory.

The Hudson River Company earned in January $192,161, against $176,572 same month last year.

The Customs Duties to-day were $171,000, and the payments on account of the new loan $117,000. The balance here now stands $8,144,616, against $7,230,004 as at the beginning of the week.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the Port.	$4,156,018	$1,611,628	$3,710,149
Thrown on market	4,116,392	1,983,907	3,794,838
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port.	$14,542,494	$4,477,772	$14,286,756
Thrown on market.	14,772,375	5,662,989	14,781,283

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool.	2,585	$1,048,111	126	$26,909	161	$50,091
Man. of Cotton.	2,999	767,717	182	26,922	348	62,706
Man. of Silk	1,736	1,380,544	102	24,414	86	46,907
Man. of Flax	865	150,608	66	15,333	147	22,877
Miscellaneous.	697	243 307	107	26,284	199	20,970
Total	8,882	$3,590,287	583	$119,862	941	$204,551
		119,862				3,590,287
Total Entered		$3,710,149	Total Marketed.			$3,794,838

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The great Commodore is still insatiate, and, like little Oliver Twist, "has actually asked for more." His unbounded stomach requires extra pap and subsidy—the supply of $672,000 per annum from the United States and Pacific Mail Companies being insufficient for his cravings, his "masterly inactivity" will repose no longer.

The two Companies, in their simplicity, have presumed the sum they have hitherto allowed, to be a respectable and ample consideration for the Commodore's passive services; and now are so obstinate and niggardly as to demur at further demands. Their stupidity and parsimony has occasioned a rupture, and stockholders are called upon to sympathise with VANDERBILT.

Probably no marine corporation can show more substance than the Pacific Company possesses at this moment. Its capital, deducting stock owned by the Company, is about $3,400,000. This is represented by thirteen steamships in the Pacific, most, if not all, in good working order; also, by valuable real estate and wharf property at Panama, Benicia and San Francisco. It also has on hand in cash, Bank and State Stocks and coals, an amount of actual values equal to half the amount of capital stock at the price of yesterday (75). It may not be a holiday's work to ruin such a concern.

As most of the stockholders who have held their stock steadily for the last three years have received a large, if not the entire part of their investment in dividends, it is presumed they will not even satisfy the Commodore and his *short friends* by parting with their property. It is worth the while of those going to California to examine the security and accommodations offered by the two lines.

In the TIMES, of yesterday, is the report on steam vessels, made by O. A. PITFIELD, the Supervising Inspector of the Government, for the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. P. says of the *Sonora:*

Steamship *Sonora* was docked, refastened and reknced in October, 1857; she was caulked, coppered, and otherwise thoroughly overhauled and repaired. She stands now A No. 1 ship, and, like all ships of the same line, is kept in excellent order, and gives universal satisfaction to the traveling community.

The *Sonora, Golden Age, Golden Gate* and *John L. Stephens* form the regular passenger line between San Francisco and Panama, and are all A No. 1 ships.

Mr. PITFIELD says of the *Uncle Sam*, advertised by VANDERBILT:

Uncle Sam. This steamer has been lying up for three years, and is in a bad condition. Her seams are open, and her life-boats and preservers are worthless, not being properly attended to; before going to sea she will require to be refastened. The fire pumps are good, but all other outfits require to be renewed.

Stockholders and travelers are in a fair way of getting acquainted with that great man "who doth bestride the narrow world like a Colossus." But let not *men* longer "walk under his huge legs and peep to find dishonorable graves" for their lives and property. The domineering tyranny and insatiate avarice of this man will then not be gratified.

NO MORE COMPROMISE.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1858.

Real Estate....FRIDAY, Feb. 4.

In the suit of the U. S. Trust Company *vs.* GEO. BIRKBECK, the following property was sold to-day at public auction. It lies on the east side of the Kingsbridge Road, between One Hundred and Fifty seventh and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth streets, and extends east some 200 or 300 feet, to the Croton Aqueduct, which bounds it on the east.

The southerly half was sold together, and embraced the four lots on the east side of the road averaging about 83 feet deep, together with a little over five lots adjoining in the rear on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh-street, including the one bordering on the Aqueduct, say nine lots, bought by E. B. PERT for $3,100.

The northerly half of the plot was sold in separate lots, as follows:

The lot on the southeast corner of Kingbsridge Road and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, 24.11 by about 100 feet. D. HAWLEY, $535. The lot adjoining on the Road, 25 by about 93 feet. B——o, $425. The next adjoining, 25 by about 85 feet. Same, $375. The remaining Road lot adjoining. Same, $380.

The first street lot in the rear of above, on south side of One Hundred and F